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A HEAP O' HOUP-LA!

GLIMPSES THROUGH A CIRCUS-TENT.

Gold-Dust and Saw-Dust—Some Figures that are Startling—Among the Animals—A M n to be Chewed for $4 a Week—The Glories of the Arena in Brilliant Colors.

"There are few people," said Durand, that prince of press-agents, who is ahead of the London show—"there are few people who have any idea of the magnitude of the circus business." Durand is without dispute the best man in the London circus, and having been for fourteen years an advance agent and previous to that time co-editor with Milt Barlow on Prentice's Louisville Journal, we felt that we had an exceedingly rich thing and proceeded to toss him accordingly. "It costs the London show $1,800 to give its exhibition to-night. Its average expenses are $1,400 a day. It has lost $20,000 in its southern tour. At Blackville, South Carolina, only $18 was taken in, and of course we could not show. The business is a fearful strain. It is always make or lose—big!"

"What was the most money ever made by a circus?"

"The most successful tour on earth was made by P. T. Barnum in '71 and '72. You see Barnum was very rich and had retired from the showman's life. In '71 W. C. Comp asked him to let him have the use of his name for the purpose of sending out a circus. Mr. Barnum finally struck a partnership with him. Comp was a smart fellow, and he knew that Barnum's name would draw heavily. A correspondence was gotten up in which Mr. Barnum said that in gratitude to the public for having made him rich, he had consented to organize and exhibit the best show ever seen on earth, and with this grandest triumph of his life close his career. I was engaged to work up the advertising, and we went to work. A pretty good show was organized and started out. It was not near so expensive or heavy a show as the present London circus, but it

DREW WORSE THAN A PLASTER.

It was discovered in a few days that we could not near accommodate the people who tried to get in. We then commenced showing three times a day. This still would not do, and we had then to get a larger tent. And still there were thousands who tried to get to see the show that could not get in the canvas. In three weeks it cleared $75,000. One week it cleared $46,000. But the greatest triumph was at New York. We took there Gilmore's garden, which is the largest place of amusement in the world. It is 250 by 500 feet. We filled it day after day, adding new attractions at any cost. It was there we got up our congress of nations, the finest spectacle ever seen in America, and our choices—was a, etc. Our expenses went up to $3,500 a day, but our profits went up to $12,000, giving us a net profit of $7,500 per day. This lasted for weeks, and when the season closed it was found that we had taken in over $1,000,000, on a total expense list of not over $250,000, giving a net profit of $750,000 for the season."

"That was an exceptional business, I suppose?"

"O, yes; as I have said before, it is the biggest ever known. Barnum tried it again next season, but it didn't work so well. He added to the show and tried it again; but the novelty had worn off and he soon retired. The London show spent the winter in New York, and averaged about $5,000 per day on expenses of about one-third that sum. In Boston we did, for two weeks, much better than that. We got permission of the mayor to let our big elephants bathe in the pond on the Boston commons, and this spectacle gave us a fine send off."

"Who are the owners of the London show?"

"J. J. Parks and R. H. Dockrill. The show was organized in London by Seth Howe, who sold the show and his name. The animals were bought of Sanger, the great English menagerie man."

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CIRCUSES.

"Which are the best, American or European circuses?"

"They are very diffent. The Americans have the largest shows. The English circus consists of fewer performers, but they are always excellent. The managers do not usually go with the circuses there. America is the home of the 'great moral animal show.' We have the largest and most expensive shows. The best circus in Europe is the French circus, owned by Myers, who is an American and an old clown. Cooper & Bailey's, 'the allied shows,' has just landed in Philadelphia from a tour round the world. The tour took three years, and has been, I understand, a marvellously successful one. Jim Robinson, the great rider, went out with this show. He left it in Java and came back to us. He said that it drew enormous crowds almost everywhere. There is one peculiar fact, and that is that there is no printing house in Europe that gets up the flaming posters that we use. The circus men all send to New York and Philadelphia for their heavy display printing. Our American houses have drummers in Europe almost all the time."

THE SALARIES OF THE SAW-DUST FOLKS.

"What salaries do fine circus performers get?"

"The prices vary. Jim Robinson got $500 a week and all expenses on the tour around the world. He was engaged for three years at this price. He has commanded $1,000 a week. Mme. Dockrill, who is the best lady rider on earth, has just been offered $6,000 in gold for a six week's trip to Cuba. She has declined it, as she is under engagement already. A good rider is worth anywhere from $100 to $300 a week. The acrobats get from $35 to $75 a week. Our man who leaps over the five elephants and a camel (38 feet in the clear) is the best in the world, and can command $250 to $300 a week. A good clown will get anywhere from $40 to $75 a week. Specialty men always make their own terms, but it is safe to say that a good specialty performer can have from $50 to $150 a week. I doubt if any class of people are so well paid as circus men. Since the habit of traveling by wagon has been abolished, the life is a very comfortable one. The tent men, attaches, etc., get $3 to $4 a week above their expenses."

A HALF-HOUR WITH "THE ELEPHANT."

"What is the cost of animals—say the elephant?"

"A good elephant can be bought for $10,000 to $15,000. Our five elephants could not be bought for $75,000. They are trained elephants, and they form a group that is absolutely incomparable. The pyramid of elephants could not be duplicated with $250,000. It therefore gives the show a distinctive feature. There is no more intelligent animal than the elephant. Ours have a very complicated work to do, but they never mistake. Once the trainer, Mr. Arstingstall, was sick, and a green hand tried to put them through their evolutions. We had forgotten the order in which the tricks came, and they got mixed up. The next time, we just turned them into the ring and let them go it alone. They never made a bobble. One of our elephants is a sort of idiot. She has no sense at all, and just managed to get through her work. She has taken a sort of crazy love to "Babe," the smallest elephant, and will never be separated from her. All the elephants are in love with that melancholy camel you watched in the procession. "See here," he said, going up to the group and hallooing them, "where is Dick?"

At the call they all raised their heads and looked around until one of them discovered the miserable bactrian tied between two cages. They all immediately saluted him with a shout that was a cross between a mumble and a squeal, and sounded like a dirty brass trumpet.

"It is a strange thing," he went on to say, "but the elephant is the scarriest animal about our show. Once in awhile you will hear them squealing in the most frantic way. You will find that it is because of a mouse that has jumped out of the hay they are eating. Once we heard old 'Chief' screaming as if he were frightened to death. We hurried in and found that one of the little colts in the tent had got loose, and after playing about had scudded in between 'Chief's' hind and fore legs. 'Chief' spraddled out and commenced crying. The colt, then frightened, remained where he was. We let them alone to see what 'Chief' would do. He finally reached his trunk around, wrapped it gently about the colt, lifted him up and put him softly outside the rope. That sidelong swinging motion that they have seems to have been acquired from the swaying motion of the ship in which they were brought over."

How much do they eat?

"About a bale of hay apiece every day. They never quit eating. They eat in the middle of the night and about all day. I think they live to be [illegible] to 20[illegible] years old."

Will they breed in captivity?

"That elephant will be delivered of a calf next spring. This is the only instance of breeding in captivity ever known to man. It is almost incredible, but we are very positive about it."

"What can I buy a good, reliable for?"

"You can get a good, broad-shouldered lion, with a full mane on him, for $1,600. Lions are comparatively cheap, because they can be raised in captivity. That bright, young fellow over there"—pointing to a cage where a young lion, with the pride of Africa in his veins, was stalking about—"was raised by us. We have his two brothers in Philadelphia. I suppose there have been one hundred lions born and raised in America. A lion does not last more than ten or twelve years, traveling. They take cold and drop off with pneumonia."

"What would it cost me to get a nice tiger?"

"You could get a supple Bengal tiger for about $3,500. They do not breed in captivity, and are consequently rare. Our den of performing tigers is worth $25,000. There are four females and one male. If we put them into a cage together, the tigresses bounce the old fellow, and scratch him and bang him up, until we have to separate them. One male and female wilt live very amicably together, but if there are two females, there will be a fight."

"Is there any danger in the man going into the den?"

"None at all. If there was, you wouldn't see that tent hand in there cleaning out the cages. Of course the trainers get chewed up sometimes in the newspapers, but they never do in the show. Whenever you see a notice of the tigers having attacked their keeper, you may be sure that the show has got in a good advertisement. Now, the hyenas are treacherous devils. That is the meanest beast that lives. Like all nocturnal beasts they are treacherous and cowardly. Bounce their keepers? Yes, occasionally. We had a man about half eaten up in Buffalo by this same gang, but that does not matter much; we got a new 'king of the hyenas' for four dollars a week."

"You do not mean to tell me that the haughty man who governed these ferocious beasts in the procession does so for the miserable stipend mentioned?"

"He does, and considers it a good job at that price. He is in continual danger though. The other day he was cleaning the cage out, when one of the hyenas slipped up and ate his coat tail off. The taste of blood maddens them. One day they bounced one of the hyenas, and bit him on the fore-leg; they brought the blood, and in an instant they had eaten the leg off up to the shoulder."

"What could one of these pleasant beasts be bought at?"

"Well, $1,000 apiece; shall I send you down a pair. Well, now, it would have amused you to see how Bill Moore used to love this menagerie, up in the east there where he didn't know anybody. Bill used to live in the menagerie. His great pet was that big baboon there. His name is Boston. One time he took a piece out of Bill's hand, but I think they made it up. Bill used to feed him every day with peanuts and candy by the hour. The boys around the show used to say that they talked to each other. Bill left us over a year ago, and when we struck Augusta, Bill came in to the menagerie. The moment he got in front of Boston's cage, Boston jumped up and said: 'Waw! waw!' and stuck out his hand. Knew him? Of course he did. Bill was very much touched with this."

"Where do we get these animals?"

"We buy most of them from Richie Rube in New York. They get them in Liverpool. The great trading point for wild beasts for the world is Hamburg. I do not know why, but this is the point to which all animals are shipped from Asia and Africa. There is an immense business done in animals. The worst animal in the business is the hippopotamus. It cannot be made to live. There is only one in this country now, and that has just landed with Cooper & Bailey. It went round the world with them. A hippopotamus is worth $30,000 in America. They are of course cheaper in Europe, as all animals are. But do you see those five elephants, that den of five tigers, and that den of five hyenas? Well, $100,000 in good hard cash cannot buy them this day!

"But," said Durand, as we started out into the sunlight, "I'm going to quit the circus business; I'm going to take W. H. Locke, who supported Louise Pomeroy here the other day, and star him through the country. There is the making of one of the best actors in him that America has seen in many a day. He's immense!"

A TALK WITH TOOMBS.

His Opinion of Blaine's Speech—Its Probable Influence on the Fortunes of His Party—How the South Stands Politically and Financially—Its True Policy.

Washington Post, 19th.

"General Robert Toombs is at the National hotel," said a member of congress to the Post yesterday, and forthwith an interviewer was dispatched in search of the distinguished Georgian.

"Come in," called a stentorian voice in response to the Post's knock at General Toombs's room door, after the formality of sending a card had been complied with, and the interviewer at once proceeded to business by asking the general for his opinion on politics generally, and Georgia particularly. Said the general:

"I do not like to be interviewed and have public expression given to my views through the press. In Georgia there are no politics except opposition to radicalism."

"What do you think of Mr. Blaine's last demonstration in the senate, general?" asked the Post.

"I am not at all connected with politics now," he answered, "yet I have no objection to saying that Mr. Blaine's course has been shrewd. He has followed the only line in which his party could by any possibility regain their lost power. There is nothing left for them except to keep alive sectional hate and strife. The calm judgment of an overwhelming majority of the people north and south is against the destructive misrule of the radical party, and the only hope of success in the future of that party is to arouse that sectional hostility from which spring all the evils so destructive to the interests of the country."

"General, what is the present financial condition of the south?"

"The south is, financially, in the worst condition she has ever been in. The state of Georgia has been growing poorer and poorer every day for the last ten years. One of the most important questions for the south to-day arises in connection with the production of cotton. This production, instead of being managed as heretofore, will have to be differently regulated. In place of cotton-fields we must have, as in former days, corn and wheat-fields and cotton-patches. The cultivation of cotton in this way might be profitable, but only to the extent of employing surplus labor. It should not be the leading crop, but the people should make their own supplies at home and devote their surplus labor to a limited culture of cotton."

At this juncture half a dozen old friends of General Toombs—all members of congress or occupying some other high position—were ushered into the room, and the interviewer's occupation was gone. It had gone out that the general was in the city, and fresh cards announcing callers were received every moment, so the Post backed out. General Toombs is here for the purpose of arguing, before the supreme court, several cases growing out of the tax laws passed by the Georgia legislature affecting the Savannah and Gulf railroad. He is in good health, and seems good for many years of life yet.

Sprague's Minstrels.

A large audience gathered at the Concordia Hall last night to witness the performance of Sprague's Georgia minstrels. The curtain rose showing four end-men, who were burnished to perfection with cork, and twelve additional actors. The overture was very good. The end-men let fly some very amusing jokes, some of which were quite new to Atlanta audiences. Of the solo singing, we cannot go into ecstasies in referring to it. A few of them were tolerably fair. The singing of the quartette pleased the audience very much. Sam Lucas is probably the best actor in the troupe, and as Uncle Eph, was a success. The violin solo of the Cuban, Jose Brindes de Sallis, was one of the most pleasing features of the entertainment. The programme was quite varied, and withal attractive. The company may justly be called the best colored troupe that ever performed in this city. They leave this morning for Rome, Ga., where they will appear to-night.

Kennesaw Route Gazette.

The December number of this excellent monthly, devoted to railway interests, literature, art and humor, edited and published by B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the Kennesaw route, is on our table. It is one of the best monthlies of its character we know of, north or south. Its make up and typography reflect much credit upon the publisher. Colonel Wrenn develops in each number quite a talent for the newspaper as well as railroad business.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

ESCAPE OF GEORGIA CONVICTS.

The Liberty County Murderer—Suicide in Savannah—Lawlessness in El Paso—The Byzantine Disaster—The Fayetteville Jail Burned.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

JONESBORO, GA., December 20.—The jail at Fayetteville was burned last night. There were two prisoners in the jail and they escaped. A new jail has just been finished but the prisoners had not been removed. The old jail was so insecure that it required a guard to make it safe. Last night the man that was employed to keep watch went to a wedding, and it is thought that the inmates of the jail escaped during his absence and set fire to the building. Nothing has been heard of them so far.

SAVANNAH, December 20.—Raymond and Ellen Osgood, colored, man and wife, who were sentenced to be hanged to-day at Hinesville, Liberty county, for the murder of a negro named Samuel Goulden, escaped several days since from the jail. It was expected that they would be caught and hanged to-day, but the execution was indefinitely postponed. Simon and James Osgood, colored, convicted of involuntary manslaghter and sentenced to the penitentiary, also escaped.

Joseph H. Dephin, of Louisville, Kentucky, was found dead in his bed at the Pulaski house this afternoon. He committed suicide some time during the night.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—Advices from Texas say official intelligence has been received at Austin from the El Paso district to the effect that armed bands of desperadoes have arrived there from New Mexico; that the Mexicans show signs of making trouble, and the judge of the district fears the court cannot be held.

LONDON, December 20.—A dispatch received in Paris says only four persons, namely, the surgeon, first officer, chief engineer and one seaman, escaped from the wreck of the Byzantine disaster, which occurred on Wednesday night during a heavy gale. The Byzantine was on her way from Marseilles to Constantinople, and was proceeding up the Dardanelles when she ran into the British steamer Rinaldo, of 1,660 tons, lying at anchor off Latakai, bound for Hull. The Byzantine was a vessel of 900 tons, and belonged to the Fraissinet company of Marseilles. The Rinaldo returned to the Bosphorus for repairs.

McKean, Fetler & Co., old and respected merchants of Bradford, called a meeting of their creditors, but they will ultimately pay in full. Liabilities, £86,000.

COLUMBUS, O., December 19.—Two convicts—George Williams, sent from Columbiana county for five years, and Benjamin Bronville, sent from Scioto county for two years—escaped from the penitentiary this morning, soon after they were released from their cells for work. They went over the walls, using a ladder and rope taken from one of the prison shops.

TOLEDO, December 19.—The trial of Louis Altenbaugh for the murder of his wife, which has been in progress for a week past, was brought to a conclusion to-day with a verdict of manslaughter. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

ALLENTOWN, December 19.—At Freichlers, Pa., to-day, the clothing of a child of Mrs. Menich was accidentally set on fire, and in the attempt to extinguish the flames, the mother and child were burned to death.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The jury in the case of Whalen against General Sheridan brought in a verdict for the defendant. A motion will be made for a new trial.

HICKMAN, KY., December 20.—James Brown's grocery store was entered between 12 o'clock and daylight and robbed of about $200 worth of goods. The burglars opened the safe and secured a pocket-book containing no money, but valuable papers. They scattered the goods from the store to the river. City Marshal James Warner, taking with him a negro to row the skiff, dropped down the river with the current, having been attracted by a light on an island some distance below Hickman. He caused the boat to be headed toward it, cautioning the negro to make no noise with the oars, an injunction Sambo implicitly obeyed. On landing, he crept stealthily forward until he came within ten feet of the fire. Around it were three men. Singly and alone he rushed in upon them with a cocked revolver. Two surrendered instanter, while the third escaped across the island. Marching them before him, carrying with them all the goods they had stolen, he made them get into the boat, and had the negro to row the skiff back to Hickman, arriving there yesterday morning. The thieves acknowledged to having committed the burglary, and stated that when they discovered that the pocket-book they had secured from the safe contained no money, they threw it into the river. Both were locked up in jail.

KNOXVILLE, December 20.—An illegitimate child, eight months old, was forcibly taken from its mother, who lives near Asheville, N. C., one day last week, by its reputed father, a man named Goode Cole. The abduction and the distress of the mother created quite a feeling of sympathy for the woman when her story was told in Asheville. Cole professes to be a Methodist preacher, an has left those parts for Tennessee. It is to be hoped he will not locate within our borders in quiet.

Suicide From Shame.

NORFOLK, December 17, 1878.—One of the strangest of tragic occurrences took place in upper Nansemond county, yesterday morning, which shows up the negro character in a new and extraordinary light. Moses Ford, who was employed as a negro laborer on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, was arrested for stealing $10 worth of property from a farmer. The judge of the neighborhood soon ascertained his guilt, and speedily sentenced him to receive thirty-nine lashes at the public whipping post, which is the usual penalty in this commonwealth for petit larcency. The punishment was duly inflcted by the constable, and at its termination Ford exhibited the wildest emotion and left with the greatest precipitation for home. A deep sense of mortification seemed to settle upon him and he was perfectly overwhelmed.

DEATH BY HIS OWN ACT.

He spoke to his mother calmly, without mentioning the shame to which he had been subjected, and called for his gun. His mother handed him the weapon, when he repaired to the back yard, out of the sight of the members of his family, and, placing the muzzle of the gun to his forehead, pulled the trigger with his foot. His agitation caused the charge to miss, and he stood uninjured. He deliberately readjusted the piece and fired again, this time with fatal effect, as a large part of the skull was blown away and his brains scattered over the ground presenting a most revolting and ghastly spectacle. An inquest was held by the coroner as the law provides.

WHIPPING GROWING UNPOPULAR.

This startling ending of a simple public whipping causes considerable feeling in the neighborhood. There is a growing sentiment in Virginia against the whipping-post, and this tragic result will materially add to its unpopularity.

How Blaine Gets Even With Lamar.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Lamar's merciless punishment of Blaine yesterday, which delighted even the republicans, brought forth an amusing incident to-day. Lamar left the senate early, and Chalmers, Mississippi member of congress, strolling in to hear what was going on, the house being abnormally stupid, sat innocently down in Senator Lamar's seat. Blaine espied and recognized him, and as Chalmers is not more than half the size of Blaine the valiant senator evidently thought he had a chance to apply the military maxim dear to the schoolboy's soul, "I cannot whip you, but I can make faces at your sister." He accordingly made a short turn in his speech, and, fixing his eyes ferociously on the unsuspecting Chalmers, began a tremendous tirade on bulldozing in the Vicksburg district which Chalmers represents. Of course Chalmers could make no reply, but he is like Shakspeare's Hermia, though little, he is fierce, and sternly facing his foe he heard him through, and to-night there is music in the air. Chalmers is hard at work packing dynamite for the benefit of Blaine, and he will explode it in due time on the floor of his own house. The drollest thing of the session was to see the care with which Blaine inspected the senate chamber to make sure that Lamar had really gone before he fell upon the helpless representative seated in his chair.

Mr. Chalmers will rise to a personal explanation in the house to-morrow and reply to the charges of fraud in his district made by Mr. Blaine. It is not probable that the house will permit Mr. Chambers to make a political speech in a personal explanation, but, if choked off now, he will deliver his speech at some future time. The angry representative says that Blaine's statement that the negro vote in the "Shoestring" district was changed from republican to democratic in less time than was consumed in the conversion of Saul, is false. The negroes began to bolt the republican ticket in Mississippi, according to Mr. Chalmers, about six years ago, when they learned that the carpet-baggers were playing false in conventions and refusing to share the offices. To be more precise, at the time when Bruce was elected to the senate by the assistance of Governor Ames and the war in the camp of the carpet-baggers of that state began in the election of 1875, the negroes split completely and a majority of them came into the democratic fold, where they received decent treatment and from which they decline now to stray.

PEACE REIGNS IN GEORGIA.

Hunting up Material for Blaine—But Republicans and All Agree That There is None for Him in Georgia.

The recent fizzle of Blaine in his attempt to wave the ensanguined under-garment and re-establish the outrage mill has been naturally a topic of general comment among men of all parties throughout the south. Blaine's statements were broad and sweeping and, if true, would disclose a very serious epidemic of lawlessness and political rottenness in this country, but people who are observant, and who know the facts concerning recent southern elections, look upon Blaine's new crusade as a rare example of

THE "STOP-THIEF" CRY.

THE COSTITUTION and the entire southern press, as well as our senators and representatives in congress, have repeatedly demonstrated the natural and inevitable causes of the downfall of the republican party in the southern states. It could only live, or hope to live, among us through the agencies of disfranchisement, armed force and interference in local self-government, and by the agencies of military despotism. Those things are happily things of the past, and when they passed away corrupt and despicable radicalism followed close in their wake.

Blaine had much to say, by way of reference, about Georgia, her power in the government and her, to him, unaccountable solidity as a democratic state. Without rehearsing any of the good and sufficient reasons for her political complexion, we wish only to remark that there are in Georgia to-day many thousands of republicans; they enjoy all the political rights that are enjoyed by the republicans of Maine, and the leading figures in the republican ranks in Georgia make up a body of men whose characters, purposes and opinions are recognized to be the best results of honest convictions.

WAS OUR ELECTION FAIR?

One of the reporters of THE CONSTITUTION dropped into the office of the clerk of the United States court. Colonel Buck, the clerk, is a Maine man, and since the war represented the Mobile, Ala., district in congress as a republican member. He is well versed in southern politics and a man who does not hide his views or opinions under a bushel. It may be said of him, too, that he is not at all unanimous on Blaine.

Our reporter asked the question:

"Have you any notice, information, or complaints of any fraud, violence, or intimidation during the late congressional elections in Geogia, whereby any person, democrat or republican, was prevented from the free exercise of his right of suffrage?"

"None at all. Have not heard of anything of the kind or seen anybody that has done so."

That was enough from that quarter, and

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

Colonel Fitzsimons, was next sought for, but was absent. In his office, however, our inquiries were prosecuted with effect and the fact is that not a letter or verbal complaint has been made to that office of any practices or proceedings, either of fraud or intimidation, during the late elections. No republican has made known a grievance; but, on the contrary, all accounts go to show that the election, so far as the conduct of all parties was concerned, was entirely satisfactory.

Just here we may state the fact that neither supervisors nor deputy marshals were requested by the representatives of the democratic, republican, or independent parties for any poll at the recent election. None were assigned or employed and a more orderly, peaceful and unanimously acquiesed in election was ever held in the state.

AT THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Upon inquiry at the office of the governor, we met with responses of a similar nature. No complaints have been lodged there concerning the conduct or results of the election. At one time it was believed that there might be complaints from certain democrats filed, but none were, and the governor issued his proclamation in accordance with the returns, and the commissions of the elect are placed in their hands without contention or protest from any quarter.

NO CONTESTS MADE.

At the office of the secretary of state we found the same state of facts existing. No protests had been filed to any of the returns from the various counties and districts, but the figures stood upon the tables as originally sent up, and had been so reported to the governor. The secretary knew of no dissatisfaction existing in any quarter.

THE ONLY ROOM FOR TROUBLE

to arise out of the election in Georgia would have been for some democrat to contest the seat of another democrat. The closely, or hotly, contested districts were the first, fourth, fifth, seventh and ninth. In all these the candidates were democrats, and democrats and republicans alike made their choice between them. The republican vote was largely divided and was polled to the full extent that it was entitled. At one time there was talk of contests in the fifth, seventh and ninth districts, but these rumors were groundless and the acquiescence of all parties was general throughout the state.

REPUBLICAN OPINIONS.

In conversing with the leading republicans of Atlanta we find them almost unanimous in condemnation of the silly and senseless performances of Blaine. They do not expect to regain supremacy in Georgia as a party, but believe that in the breaking down of lines and the division of democratic power as between pitted candidates of that faith, but who are honest and capable, the republicans of the state, without regard to race, color or previous condition, will have the power of the ballot and a general consent to protection in the free exercise of all their political rights.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.

A leading republican, lately a candidate for a distinguished office, remarked that "Blaine is hurting the southern negro a great deal more than he is the southern democrat by his noisy and farcical tirades. The negro has to-day more political freedom of speech and action than ever before, and to again antagonize the whites against him is absolutely to disfranchise and re-enslave him. I am a republican, but I am not a Blaine radical—nor a fool, I hope!"

Similar expressions were made by many other republicans, and one of them, who has had considerable prominence in Georgia, said:

"If Blaine succeeds in pitting a solid north against a solid south in 1880 he will have a splendid chance to demonstrate how the south has double the power in the government that is enjoyed by a like number of people in other sections."

It will be a very graceless and unprofitable task that the Blaine committee will set for itself, should it pitch its tents in Georgia and investigate our elections. No body in Georgia would be happier to have this done than the democrats and every facility would be afforded to get the truth and the whole truth. The result, if truly expressed in their report, would be a crown of honor and glory for the grand old commonwealth.

The Russian Vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—It is announced that the two Russian cruisers, the Asia and Europe, recently completed at Cramp's shipyard, will sail to-morrow for Cronstadt, Russia, under command of an American master, and will be turned over to a Russian officer as soon as she gets out of American waters. The Africa, another Russian vessel, will leave in about a week.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLISH FINANCES UNDER REVIEW.

The California Testimonial to Lord Beaconsfield—Taylor's Funeral—The Spanish Ministry Feels Secure in Office—Yakoob Kahn Left in Power by the Ameer.

LONDON, December 19.—The Times, in a financial article, says: "There is a great demand for money maintained at the bank of England. Seven per centum has been charged for advances. It is quite possible that, in spite of the influx of gold from abroad, the bank return will show a further reduction of the reserve. It is important, in the present circumstances, that too much should not be made of this circumstance. It is due almost entirely to the unprecedented expansion of note circulation at a most inconvenient season of the year. At the present moment the banks, in London more particularly, have very large unemployed balances, and through their disinclination afford the usual accommodation demand is thrown upon the bank of England. Simultaneously with this pressure, securities have been realized to a large extent, and the proceeds sent into the provinces. It should be impressed upon those who do not absolutely need money that they tend to aggravate the temporary stringency by hoarding unnecessary supplies. There is not a commercial demand worth speaking of, and there can consequently be no cause whatever for the continuance of the existing tightness after the turn of the year, provided fresh financial difficulties do not arise to create further distrust."

Lord Beaconsfield to-day, on receiving the testimonial from British residents of California, said that on his return from Berlin he was much gratified at the recognition of his efforts received from the colonies, but this testimonial from British residents of a great country like the United States was especially pleasing. The treaty of Berlin, he believed, would tend to the pacification of Europe. In that belief it was made, and though there might be those desiring its failure, that was not the feeling of the sanguinary powers, who are determined to see the treaty executed. All the conditions under which Cyprus had been secured to enable the sultan to carry out the regeneration of his dominions have been fulfilled. As a station, Cyprus was not second in value to Malta.

The funeral services over the late Minister Taylor will be held at the American legation Sunday, after which his remains will be conveyed to a mortuary, where they will remain until taken to America.

The Official Gazette says: "The government sincerely regrets the early and unexpected demise of Hon. Bayard Taylor, who, during the short period of his labors here, succeeded in promoting and maintaining in the most desirable manner the relations between the United States and Germany.

MADRID, December 20.—The minister of finance to-day read a statement in congress that as the cabinet possessed the confidence of the crown and of the chambers, there was no reason for the ministerial crisis.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BERLIN, December 21.—The imperial government has addressed a letter of condolence to the legation of the United States expressing profound regret at the death of Mr. Taylor.

JUMROOD, December 21.—Again it is reported that the ameer has fled, leaving Yakoob Khan in power.

LONDON, December 21.—The Standard's Paris dispatch says that official confirmation has been received and that instructions have been sent to the Russian mission at Cabul to withdraw.

LONDON, December 21.—The private hearing of Edison's electric light patent case was resumed yesterday. The solicitor-general decided that Edison should be allowed to proceed with his application. It is expected that Edison's patent will be sealed in a few days unless further opposition is offered.

LONDON, December 21.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says he has good reason to believe that the labors of the committee of representation of the various states on the reform of taxation will result in a return to protection to a certain extent.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent with General Browne reports that the British are on the march from Jelallabad. He repeats the story of the ameer's flight in a more positive form.

After a Dead Man's Shoes.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—A number of prominent Pennsylvanians will visit Washington to-morrow to urge upon the president the appointment of Governor Hartranft as minister to Berlin, vice Taylor, deceased.

A Sick Dignitary.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—Ex-State Treasurer Robert W. Mackey is ill. His condition to-night is extremely critical.

XLV. CONGRESS.

The Test Oath in the Senate—The House.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Most of the morning hour was occupied in discussing the order of business after the holiday recess, but the senate declined to make any special order.

Mr. Beck (Kentucky) called up the bill reported yesterday from the committee on the revision of laws to repeal section 820 of the revised statutes of the United States, prescribing additional causes of disqualification and the challenge of grand and petit jurors in the courts of the United States, and submitted amendments thereto to repeal section 821 of the revised statutes, and prescribing a test oath for the jurors in the United States courts. A debate followed after some discussion on the bill to repeal section eight hundred and twenty of the revised statutes. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said it was evident that this bill could not be passed to-day, and he therefore moved to adjourn, but he subsequently withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Edmunds who moved that the senate should proceed to the consideration of the executive business. This motion was supported by the republicans and opposed by the democrats, the vote resulting yeas, 25, and nays, 25, it being a tie vote. The vice-president voted in the affirmative, and the senate at 1:20 went into executive session.

The senate passed a bill to repeal section 820 of the revised statutes, and adjourned until the 7th of January.

The senate confirmed Joshua B. Hill marshall for the eastern district of North Carolina; Augustus J. Cassard, of New Orleans, consulate to Tampico; postmasters—James Trotter, Greenville, S. C., and Thomas M. Green, Birmingham, Ala.

THE HOUSE.

The speaker proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature.

The house passed the senate bill authorizing the payment of the claim of the state of Tennessee for keeping United States military prisoners.

The bills passed removing the political disabilities of J. M. Bell, of Georgia, and Wm. Ward, of Virginia.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

The select senate committee, appointed in pursuance of Blaine's resolution, met today. Bayard offered a resolution, which was voted down by a party vote, requesting the president to furnish the committee with copies of the documents and names of witnesses furnishing information upon which he based the reference to the alleged election frauds in his annual message, in order that the committee might summon witnesses and proceed with the investigation. Bailey (Tennessee) submitted a resolution calling on Blaine for specifications upon which the committee might base inquiry. Adopted. McMillan and Hoar (republicans) and Wallace (democrat), members of the committee, left for home to-day and will not return until after the holidays. It was stated to-night that Cameron (Wisconsin) had asked to be excused from further service. The indications are that there will be no more business transacted, at least until the reassemblimg of congress.

The treasury department will, on the 1st of January, issue a circular with the object of putting into circulation the standard silver dollars. The treasurer will cause shipments to be made to any person who made a deposit of one thousand dollars (or any multiple thereof) of a like amount of standard silver dollars, the expense of transportation to be paid by the mint.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The Disappearance of the Republican Party there Explained by Ex-Governor Bullock—His Glowing Picture of the Material Prosperity of the State.

New York Tribune.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who is in the city looking after the interests of his steam cotton mill at Atlanta, gave to a Tribune reporter, who called on him at the Windsor Hotel, some interesting views in regard to the political and business situation in his state. When asked about the mysterious disappearance of the republican party in Georgia, he said: "We went through much the same experience that the party is now undergoing in South Carolina and Louisiana, only ours came several years ago, at a time when the party in the north did not pay much attention to the situation in Georgia. The white population of the state exceeds the colored by only about 10,000, and there were several thousand white republican voters in the state—enough, in addition to the colored voters, who always support the republican ticket when they get a chance, to give a good working majority of several thousand previous to the bulldozing era. Under the democratic administration this has been changed to a democratic majority of about 80,000. The republican organization, of course, gradually faded away until, under Hayes, it has disappeared entirely."

"Do the colored men now vote the democratic ticket?"

"They vote that ticket if they vote at all in Georgia, as there is no other. The republicans thought it useless, under existing circumstances, to keep up their organization. There are now in the state the regular and the independent democracy, and they fight each other with as much virulence as they ever opposed the republican party, but of course on a national issue they are all democrats. One accused the other of as great frauds as either has ever been charged with by the republicans. Under present circumstances, the colored voters are sought after by both sides, and the colored people are well treated in consequence, enjoying equal rights with whites, so far as voting for democratic candidates is concerned."

"Are the colored people allowed equal civil rights with the whites?"

"In theory they are, though not in practice, but perhaps they have as many rights as in some northern states. They are not allowed to sit on juries, and do not elect colored men to office in districts almost wholly black. They have separate places assigned to them in theaters, on railway trains, etc., though they are allowed equal privileges on street cars. They are free to enter any trade or profession, but would have to obtain their support from their own race. There is, however, a colored dentist in Atlanta, a very capable man, who has among his customers a number of the most respectable white people. The colored university, which the republicans established in the state, receives its regular appropriation as formerly, and it turns out some good teachers. The educational facilities for the colored people are rather limited, and they get no aid from the Peabody fund, but that is a matter that will perhaps right itself in time."

"Is the state more prosperous under democratic than it was under republican rule?"

"No; but ever since it was reconstructed it has enjoyed greater prosperity than any other southern state. The taxes are nearly one-third higher now than under my administration, while the state debt has been considerably increased, but state bonds are selling above par. There was from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 foreign capital invested in the state, principally in railroad enterprises which were fostered under republican administration, but the course pursued by the democrats in repudiating the state aid granted caused the withdrawal of that capital, and a considerable loss in that respect. The state is to-day, however, in all material respects very prosperous. A greater diversity in agriculture and an increase in manufacturing, and the opening up of a large part of the state by means of the railroads built under republican administration, has given great impetus to all business. There has been, since the war, an entire change in the condition of agricultural interests. Instead of the owners of large plantations cultivating their own ground, they rent it out now in small tracts to the colored men, furnishing a mule and a plow to each tenant, and receiving in return half the product. The tenant raises all the necessary articles of food to supply his wants, and a few bales of cotton besides, which represent his profit. By the use of fertilizers they are enabled to raise splendid crops. The owner of the plantation generally keeps a store, where the tenants, white and colored, can obtain groceries, clothes, and other necessary articles, and this store is a source of profit. The subdivision of the soil which has taken place has given rise to regular country stores on the cross-roads, which did not exist under the old slave system. A few years ago there were brought into Atlanta not over 15,000 bales of cotton against 150,000 bales at the present time. Manufacturing has largely increased. A large number of new cotton mills have been started there and they are all doing well. The mill I am interested in is now running 10,000 spindles by steam power, and we expect to add 20,000 spindles soon. Using steam power in these mills is an experiment, but it has proved profitable. Bituminous coal is cheap and abundant. There is an advantage in the climate, and labor is cheaper than in New England, because the laborers are satisfied with fewer luxuries, and we are not troubled by trades unions and strikes. The difference in the cost of manufacturing is fully fifteen per cent. in our favor, while twenty-five per cent. is claimed. We manufacture only domestic goods in Georgia, for which there is a good, steady market. We have the advantage in selecting our cotton and get it without damage from transportation. One mill there ships all the goods it manufactures direct to the west coast of Africa, where they successfully compete with English goods. A great deal is exported, all by way of New York, however. Besides cotton mills, we have successful iron mills, and mining in the state is a steadily increasing and profitable business."

"What are the advantages and disadvantages of northern settlers there?"

"The advantages consist in cheap lands, costing only $10 an acre within five miles of Atlanta, which, with the same labor, will produce twice as much as in the north. All the grains and vegetables raised in this state can be grown there by the use of fertilizers, with tropical productions beside. There is abundant opportunity for labor and no occasion for anyone to be in want. The disadvantages to northern settles will be found in want of society, good schools, churches and other things not to be found conveniently in country districts there. There has been considerable immigration recently from St. Louis and other northwestern cities, almost wholly of business men though. The poor whites, once so well known there, have almost disappeared. They now go into the country and till enough ground to support themselves and come back to the city in the fall with one or two bales of cotton. I don't think there is any great bitterness toward the north except with the ignorant classes. The talk that comes from politicians about this bitter feeling is more a matter of fashion than an index of any real feeling."

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

Brunswick Circuit	3	Atlanta Circuit	72
Eastern Circuit	25	Total	100

ATLANTA, GA., December 19, 1878.

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.

No. 11. Colesbury vs. Dart et al. Equity, from Glynn. Goodyear & Harris, for plaintiff in error. William Williams, W. J. Williams, by Hoke Smith, Jno. C. Nichols, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Smith, the court adourned until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Washburne Contested.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, December 21.—A St. Paul dispatch says Ignatius Donnelly has filed a notice of contest of the seat of Wm. D. Washburne, congressman-elect. The charges are bribery, intimidation, violence and fraud.

A POINT DECIDED.

JURISDICTION OF THE CITY COURT.

The Right of the City Court to Close a Trial by Jury by Committing the Accused to the Superior Court Charged With a Higher Offense—Judge McCutchen Rules Adversely.

A most important decision was rendered in the superior court yesterday by Judge McCutchen, affecting the jurisdiction of the city court of Atlanta and the legality of accusations preferred in that court.

The decision was invoked in the cases of the state vs. Minnie Grant and Hattie Grant, indicted for assault with intent to murder two other negro women. When the case was called for trial Judge W. F. Wright, of Gartrell & Wright, their counsel, moved for a verdict upon the plea of former acquittal, or once in jeopardy.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE

appear to have been that accusations for this offense had been preferred against the defendants in the city court, the charge being assault and battery, a misdemeanor. The city court has jurisdiction in criminal prosecutions only to that extent. The cases came on for trial there, and a jury was empanneled and sworn to try the issue upon pleas of not guilty. Pending the hearing of the testimony Judge Clark suspended the trial, stating that the facts disclosed made the offense one of assault with intent to murder, and that, as that offense was a felony, he had no jurisdiction to try the cases. He, therefore, would, acting as a committing court, send the cases on to the grand jury for disposition in the superior court. Judge Wright protested against this action and moved for a verdict of "not guilty," but was overruled, the trias suspended and the cases sent on. Indictments were found by the grand jury for the felonous offense, and upon the trial opening yesterday the plea of once in jeopardy was put in bar.

THE LAW

to authorize such a plea is founded upon the organic law of the United States and the state, in the constitutions of which it is expressly and distinctly stated that no person shall be put in jeopardy more than once for the same offense. Jeopardy is legally complete when the accused party has been arraigned before a jury empaneled to try the issue made and the trial has actually begun. The moral of the law is that when both parties are prepared for trial and actually enter upon it, the interests of law, society and government demand a conclusion of the matter there and then, to the extent of the jurisdiction of the particular tribunal before which the trial is thus proceeding. The case made yesterday was probably the first of the kind in this state, and involved a settlement of the relations between the criminal proceedures of the courts.

IN SUPPORT OF THE PLEA,

Judge Wright contended that the proceedings in the city court had been regular and legal up to the point when Judge Clark suspended the trial. He believed that the opinion of the presiding judge that the accusation should have originally been made before another tribunal and for a higher offense had nothing to do with the nullification of the proceedings in the trial then progressing. The jeopardy of his clients had become complete and any suspension of the proceedings short of a verdict legally and constitutionally worked a substantial acquittal of his clients. It was to be presumed that all officers performed their whole duty under their oath of office and, in this case, the presumption was that the solicitor-general of the city court had investigated the facts, had signed the accusations understandingly and was prosecuting in good faith the real crime that had been committed, if any crime had been committed at all. Judge Wright could not see how extra-judicial proceedings like these could do away with the constitutional rights of parties. He held that his clients having been once in jeopardy, whatever the cause of failing to reach a verdict, they had satisfied the law and were now entitled to their liberty upon their plea filed.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL HILL'S VIEWS.

Solicitor-General Hill, in a clear and logical argument, forcibly combatted the position of Judge Wright. He demurred to the plea. He held that the proceedings in the city court were not such as could legally place the defendants in the jeopardy contemplated and recognized by law. The city court was especially organized as a court of limited jurisdiction and was unauthorized and unempowered to enter upon the trial of any criminal cause beyond a misdemeanor. Here was a cause, the facts of which, when developed to the court, clearly established the offense as a felony. Under these facts that court could not take jurisdiction, and it was the duty of the court to so determine, to cease the prosecution of the investigation and remit the matter to the tribunal legally empowered to take cognizance of, try and punish the crime that might be proven before the court and jury. Mr. Hill contended that when such a state of facts appeared to the court as was here shown, the proceedings became null and void from the beginning, the alleged jeopardy had never existed, or was illegal if it had existed, and no right of acquittal had thereby accrued to the defendants. Mr. Hill argued the danger to the penal laws and to society from establishing such a precedent. It might lead to collusion and establish a practice of the most pernicious character. The friends of an offender could go into the city court and prefer an accusation for an offense that was a misdemeanor and secure an acquittal, or a desired mitigation of penalty through such conviction, when in truth the party should have been regularly indicted and, if convicted, been convicted and punished for the felony that had actually been committed. Mr. Hill enforced his views by other cogent arguments and impressed the court with the ill-effects of permitting these parties to go unwhipped of justice by reason of the irregular and unauthorized proceedings in the other court. He could not see how such proceedings could constitute the jeopardy of the law and become a bar to a proper, legal investigation of the real offense alleged to have been committed by the defendants.

JUDGE M'CUTCHEN'S DECISION.

Judge McCutchen examined minutely into all the facts concerning the proceedings had in the city court and satisfied himself that they had been correctly represented. He said the case presented a question entirely new to him. He could see the force and the philosophy of all that had been urged by the solicitor-general, and he was not sure but that the law relating to the method of making accusations in courts like the city court was open to wholesome amendment. In this case, however, the proceedings appeared to have been regular up to the point when Judge Clark deemed that the facts constituted an offense of a higher grade than was included in his jurisdiction. A jury was sitting in the case, however, and the trial was proceeding. The jeopardy of the defendants, in the light of legal responsibility for this identical transaction, was complete, and to suspend the trial without a verdict upon the accusation made and upon which issue had been joined would legally work the acquittal of the parties defendant. Can a party charged in the city court with an offense that is a misdemeanor demand acquittal from that accusation upon the ground that what he had done, if a crime, amounted to a felony? He did not think so. He thought it was the right of the state to carve out of all the parts of a transaction that which would constitute a complete offense and charge the party with that offense. It was the presumption here that such a course had been taken. The accusation was for a misdemeanor, the trial was progressing regularly, and should have gone on to completion by a verdict. The jeopardy in this case could not be nullified by the appearance of facts to indicate that the true offense was one beyond the jurisdiction of the court and in consequence of which the court, refused to further proceed with the trial. In addition to these reasons Judge McCutchen found no where any provision of law, either by statute or included in the city charter, which authorized the judge of the city court to act as a committing magistrate. It might be wise and expedient to invest him with that authority, but it does not appear that he is now empowered to so act, and hence his acting in that capacity in this case, as disclosed by the facts, was unauthorized.

THEY WERE DISCHARGED.

Taking into consideration all the facts and the law Judge McCutchen sustained the plea and upon it directed a verdict to be rendered and the defendants were discharged.

The decision is one of considerable interest wherever there are two courts related as are the superior and city courts of Atlanta, and this ruling will devolve upon the officers of the city courts a rigid scrutiny of the accusations made in their tribunals to the end that felonies may not be disguised and the penal laws so evaded.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Closing for the Holidays.

The schools are closed for the holidays, and thirty-five hundred children are as happy as so many kings and queens. Yesterday all the grammar schools were visited by many friends and patrons. While there were no cut and dried programmes for the "showing off" of the children, they went along in their regular daily lessons, thus giving the very best evidence of their real excellence in their studies. It is a pleasure to drop into any grade of any of our schools at any time and see how well the children are cared for. We have a very efficient corps of teachers in all departments.

Much of the success of our system is due of course to the devoted labors of these teachers. The girls' high school was the object of much interest on the closing day. The Browning society gave one of its unique entertainments, in which several young ladies did themselves great credit. The benefit derived from this society is real and valuable, giving, as it does, a finish to the regular educational course. The boys of the high school entertained their friends with some fine recitations, and also with a debate, in which there was considerable logical power displayed. We are proud of our schools, and every time we see them we are more convinced that Atlanta has nothing better than her system of public instruction. Every room in every school is full. The colored schools are doing finely in every respect. Their pupils show most decided advancement. They are taught by competent and kind teachers.

Such an article as this would stop short of completion if no mention were made of the constant, faithful and efficient services of Mr. B. Mallon, who has been the superintendent of Atlanta's schools from the day their doors were first thrown open.

A SAD DEATH.

The Particulars of the Death of Wm. Henry Stiles.

Many a heart was saddened on yesterday at reading the brief dispatch in THE CONSTITUTION announcing the death of Colonel Wm. Henry Stiles, of Bartow county. It appears that the death took place as follows: Colonel Stiles was walking through his field, and noticing his Jersey bull, a very fine animal, eating some corn from a pile, struck him lightly over the head and turned him off. He then stopped to toss the scattered corn on the pile again, when the bull rushed at him from behind, and, running his horn into his right leg, literally tore the flesh open up to the groin. The force of the attack lifted Colonel Stiles from the ground and tossed him five or six feet into the air. He fell to the ground completely helpless.

Aid was rendered at once, and medical attention was promptly had, but all to no purpose. It was impossible to get up a circulation, and Colonel Stiles died in an hour or two. The bull attacked him without having shown any previous signs of anger. Upon the news being brought to Cartersville the bells were tolled, and a universal gloom thrown over the town. The local paper was issued in mourning.

Colonel Stiles was one of the noblest men in Georgia. Brave, chivalrous, lofty and pure-souled, he was a fine type of the southern gentleman. He was a perfect Apollo in shape, and was a man of many graces—accomplished and refined. His brother, Bob Stiles, was killed a few years ago by being thrown from a buggy. It is doubtful if two handsome and more chivalrous men than these brothers ever lived in Georgia. They were universally beloved, and with them is gone the last of a noble and stainless family.

Where the Christmas Toys Come From.

Few children know how many weary hands have made their Christmas toys in Germany, France and England, where hands instead of machinery are employed; and probably they don't care very much. But parents may be surprised to learn that comparatively few of the playthings which are scattered about so many hearths and nurseries are made in America. Nearly everything in the toy line is imported. Every year some old principle gets presented in a new form, and frequently something entirely new under the sun is offered to the toy-buying public; but as the years go by and new children are to be amused, the old toys, the dolls of all kinds and the Noah's arks, hold their own among the new contrivances with which it takes time to make the little ones acquainted. Dolls, from the rag waif to the waxen belle, continue to be popular above all other toys, from New York to Texas, for which latter state as many toys are sold by New York houses as for the west and east. Of the dolls, the handsomest wax ones come from France, and the China dolls and those with China heads, and limbs of cloth or leather, from Germany, from whence also travel the composition of papier-mache toys, wooden warehouses, stables, villages, jumping-jacks, and all hand-made wooden toys; but all turned wooden toys are made in this country. The trumpets, Jews-harps and harmonicas come from Austria.

In this country are manufactured all tin, iron and pewter toys, and all toys containing clock-work, and in this line American toymakers excel. The metalophones and zithers which in former years were imported, and accordingly were expensive, are now made here and are becoming common. This year they are sold in great numbers. America also excels in making the toy drums, in beating which the American boys also excel. This autumn—and almost too late for the trade—a yankee invention of a stem-winding, self-running and loud-ticking watch was put upon the market, the price being 25 cents apiece. Immediately nearly 50,000 were disposed of, and the supply was exhausted. This is the first time that a toy watch has been made to run, even foi three minutes, as this one does.

Novel New Year's Calls.

It is reported that a number of the society ladies of Atlanta will seek to adopt the latest style in the matter of new year receptions. They think it will be acceptable on account of the exciting election which is to occur here on that day. The new plan is to have the reception begin at 4 p. m. and extend until midnight. The bulk of the calls will thus be made after dark and after the business and worry of the day is over. The ladies will look better, too, by gaslight. Darkness will also help those who call several times too often.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—The Chesapeake oyster trade is now at its height.

—The State grange fair of Alabama was not a success.

—Tennessee's public debt is increasing, and her taxable values are decreasing.

—The Presbyterian synod of Alabama will meet in Talladega next year.

—Selma is boasting of the size of her cotton receipts.

—Alabama steam coal is selling in Mobile at $4.75 per ton.

—J. W. Moore, of Blountville, Alabama, is planting five hundred grape-vines.

—A colony of Hollanders are to settle near Newbern, North Carolina.

—The trade of middle Florida amounts to some $6,000,000 annually.

—A white weasel has been captured in Elk Neck, Maryland. It was eighteen inches long.

—The Shelby iron works, of Alabama, shipped last month one hundred and thirty car-loads of iron.

—Birmingham, Alabama, wants a theatrical troupe, a skating-rink, a spelling-bee and a whisky crusade.

—Baltimore is moving to reduce the salaries of her municipal officers, from the mayor down.

—New Orleans has its libel suit, one of her newspapers having sued another for $25,000.

—Wilmington, North Carolina, has a floating cotton compress which compresses two bales of cotton at a time.

—In California the passion for stock gambling has such full control that women venture their property in it, and become bankrupt as frequently as men.

—The Asheville (N. C.) Pioneer says: It is said the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway is anxious to buy out the Spartanburg and Asheville road, and make it a feeder for their line, and will be a bidder at the anticipated sale to be ordered at the federal court now in session at Charlotte.

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches pacing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news, briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 21, 1878.

THE sales of four per cent. bonds are very large, averaging nearly $1,500,000 a day. Secretary Sherman expects to be able to hereafter call in the six per cents at the rate of five millions a week.

MR. STEPHENS is recovering from the effects of the fall on the steps of the capitol. He was not able to take his seat before the house adjourned, but he expects to be fully as well as he was before the accident by the time congress meets after the holiday recess.

THE early completion of the Western North Carolina railroad to Asheville is leading to an agitation in North Carolina of an extension of the line to Ducktown. The distance is considerable, but there are no great natural difficulties to overcome. Let us get up a race between our North Georgia road and the Western road of North Carolina for a desirable connection away up in the Cherokee region.

THE amendment that Senator Thurman succeeded in adding to the Blaine resolution requires the committee to inquire into the appointment of deputy marshals in 1876, and the nature of their work during the campaign, and what orders Judge Taft gave them. The inquiry will also extend to the late attempt of Judge Devens to follow in Taft's footsteps. Taft employed in 1876, according to his own statement, 155 marshals in Atlanta and 52 in Savannah. In all, he appointed 12,579 extra deputy marshals, nearly all of whom were stationed at southern ballot-boxes. It is eminently proper that a committee on bull-dozing should look into this matter of the creation of an army of marshals for election purposes.

WHILE congress was considering the proposition to appropriate $50,000 to defray the expenses of a thorough investigation of the yellow-fever epidemic, there was a swarm of doctors who wanted to give themselves up to the cause. Such devotion is rarely witnessed outside of Washington. The bill, however, as it was perfected, contained the names of the experts as follows: Doctors J. M. Woodworth, Washington; S. M. Bemis, Maryland; Wm. Selden, Norfolk; W. H. Randle, Philadelphia; W. S. Craft, Jackson, Miss.; A. W. Mitchell, Memphis; L. A. Falligant, Savannah, Ga.; Stamford E. Chaille, New Orleans; Thomas S. Hardee, sanitary engineer; D. Cochran, Mobile; S. A. Green, Boston; J. S. Mosher, Albany; W. H. Mussey, Cincinnati.

The Negro in Politics.

As we have frequently remarked before, the gayest bird connected with the republican party is Blaine. The other day he offered a resolution in the senate for the purpose of investigating election frauds. Strangely enough Blaine refuses to serve on the committee. In this he makes his purpose plain. He offered the resolution for an investigation merely for the purpose of getting up an angry debate, and he succeeded so illy that he became disgusted, and refused to serve as chairman of a committee he had suggested. The inference to be drawn from this fact is, that Mr. Blaine, of Maine, the victim of Mulligan, and a plaything in the hands of Ben. Hill, made an endeavor merely to call down upon his sanctified head the anathemas of a much-abused south. In this he made a great mistake. There is no resentment in the south that we can now remember, and no attempt to make the south responsible for the changed condition of affairs in negro suffrage can be tolerated or endured. We have come to that pass, politically speaking, that we are compelled to have the aid of the colored man in restoring the prosperity of the south. Some years ago, we would have scorned his aid in this business, but at present we are bound to make an attempt to command his aid in a sincere effort to restore not only the south, but the whole country. In this process of material reconstruction the negro has as much substantial interest as the white people, and he is beginning to see where his interest lies. It is no wonder that Mr. Blaine desires to head an investigation committee of his own suggestion, and it is no wonder that Mr. Conkling declines to serve. Both of these worthies are intelligent enough to know that such an investigation would result in proving to the world that the intelligent negroes of the south have emancipated themselves from the control of the carpet-baggers, and are now voting with the democrats. The truth is, there could be no other solution of this problem. The whites of the south can control the negro, as they have controlled him before. They controlled him in slavery and they will control him in politics; and as to this neither Mr. Blaine nor Mr. Conkling is liable to make a mistake. They both know that this is one of the inevitable results of manhood suffrage, and for this reason they do not desire to be held responsible for shaping an investigation that shall show the real position of the southern negro.

Bayard Taylor.

The announcement of the sudden death of Bayard Taylor, the well-known American author, which appeared in our telegraphic columns yesterday, will cause a thrill of surprise and grief throughout the country. While he was not particularly fond of the south and her institutions, he nevertheless possessed that broad culture which commended him to the good will of all liberal people. He was an original abolitionist, but he did not make himself obnoxious to those who held slaves. He was the first of those who held similar opinions to recognize the fact that the slave-owners of his time were not the authors of slavery, and were not responsible for the condition of the negro race in the south. While firm in his convictions, he was perhaps the most liberal abolitionist that ever lived. He had traced slavery to its source, and if he had displayed any partisanship in the matter at all, he would no doubt have turned his pen against the people of New England, whose ships were engaged in the traffic that, according to evidence from the the north, brought about the war. He was a genuine philanthropist, as far as his impulses were concerned, and was as famous for his liberality as for his talents and his culture.

He was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., in 1825. In 1842 he became an apprentice in a printing office in West Chester. In 1844-5 he made a pedestrian tour in Europe, and after his return published "Views Afoot, or Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." For a year after this he edited a weekly newspaper in Phœnixville, Pa. He then went to New York, where he wrote for the Literary World, and soon after became a member of the editorial staff of the Tribune, a position that he continued to occupy until the time of his death. In the columns of that paper, the most of his subsequent letters appeared. In 1849, Mr. Taylor visited California and returned by way of Mexico. Since then he has traveled the world over and has collected his observations into volumes so numerous that we have no space for their titles. He was as fluent in verse as in prose, and wrote as well in one as the other. Probably his most effective work is his translation of Goethe's "Faust," which is remarkable for its faithfulness. Since 1872, he has been engaged upon a combined biography of Goethe and Schiller, and it was upon this he was engaged at the time of his death.

The New Jury Law.

In our columns yesterday we published the new law providing for the selection of juries, as passed by the legislature, in order to meet the requirements of the new constitution. This new law is clear and explicit in its directions, and the requirements necessary to constitute grand and petit jurors are fully set out in the constitution and repeated in this later act.

As the time fixed for the first revision of the jury list is near at hand, being new year's day, the officers charged with the preliminary matters connected therewith should go promptly and energetically about their work. The judiciary and the press should at once call the attention of all concerned to the pressing exigencies in this regard.

In the first place it is required that a close and careful discrimination, fixed by the constitution, shall be made between grand and petit jurors. The grand jurors must be "the most experienced, intelligent and upright men" among the taxpayers of the county; the petit jurors are required only to be "upright and intelligent men." The badge of a grand juror is that he is one of "the most experienced" men upon the tax-rolls. To make so delicate a discrimination is not an affair of a day or the labor of a few desultory hours. The duty of making this discrimination is absolute, and we warn the officers that the time for executing that duty is surely brief enough.

In the second place, we doubt if, in a dozen counties of the state, the three jury commissioners required by this law to be appointed by the presiding judge of the superior court have yet been appointed. The law was only approved on the 16th inst., and it is possible that few of the judges even are aware of its provisions. The contemplation of the law is that these commissioners, acting with the ordinaries and superior court clerks of their respective counties, shall constitute the board of jury commissioners and shall make their first revision on the first Wednesday in January, 1879, which is the first day of the month. That is the day for the general election of county offices throughout the state, and it is more than probable that many of the present officials will find themselves tempted to postpone or neglect the rigid compliance with this law which its terms and the most vital interests of the public demand.

It is to be hoped that the salutary reform inaugurated by the constitution, and sought to be made operative in our jury system by this law, will not be neglected or established in a casual or slovenly manner. It should be the pleasure of every official and commissioner to see the provisions of this act fully carried out on the 1st day of January, elections to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Proposed National Militia.

A plan for the organization of a national guard of the United States has been drawn up by General Geo. B. McClellan, General Hancock, of the United States army, General Couch, of Massachusetts, and General W. B. Franklin, adjutant-general of Connecticut. The following comprise the most important details of the measure: the annual appropriation for the militia shall be increased from $200,000 to $1,000,000 and in addition there shall be an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purchase of arms, ammunition and equipments of the latest patterns, to be divided pro rata among the regularly organized militia of the several states. The proper apportionment shall be made under the direction of a board of five officers, two regular and three from the National Guard, one from each of the great divisions of the country, east, west and south. These officers will be appointed by the president upon the recommendation of the governors from the three great natural divisions of the country above named. They shall have the pay of the officers of equal grade in the regular army while on such service. The regular officers shall be detailed by the proper authority, and the senior officers shall not be of less rank than brigadier-general. This board shall prepare a system of regulations for the uniform organization of the militia, which shall be issued to the states.

Each state accepting the money and arms allotted to it by the board shall furnish its soldiers with uniforms and equipments. The uniform thus adopted shall be the fatigue dress of the militia, and must be worn when the command are called out for active service and at such other times as the governors of the states may direct. The full dress local uniform shall be retained and worn on all other occasions. The president shall assign from officers of the rank of brigadier-general on the retired list, who are capable of performing such duty, ten inspectors of militia, whose duty it shall be to make annual inspections. It is also intended that each state shall put up a rifle-range and appoint an officer to seperintend rifle practice; and the federal government is to offer a stand of colors each year for the regiment in each state which shall show the most proficiency in drill and discipline.

If some such plan as this were adopted the country could soon be relieved of the greater part of the expense now incurred on account of a standing army. A live, efficient militia system is needed, whether we have a small or large standing army, or none at all. The subject is a large one, involving both a change in expenditures and in the manner of national defense. This short session has not time to give to its consideration, but the people should begin to think over the possibilities that a properly organized reserve force offers.

Gold at Par.

For the first time in seventeen years gold has touched bottom. It has stood practically at par with greenbacks for about six months, and when the premium absolutely disappeared there was momentary applause and a little buzz of interest. The change means very little, however. The channels of trade will flow on as before, and the return of confidence will keep its usually slow gait. As a matter of curiosity we give the highest prices reached by the glittering metal in each year, beginning with 1862, when it was quoted at 102 on January 1:

1862	134	1871	115⅝
1863	152½	1872	115⅝
1864	285	1873	119⅛
1865	233¾	1874	114⅜
1866	167¾	1875	117⅝
1867	145⅝	1876	115
1868	150	1877	107¼
1869	162½	1878	107
1870	123½		

We hope equality of value between greenbacks and gold will be maintained, and that the reported plotting of a "gold clique" in New York will be frustrated. If gold is not in demand for customs dues, there is no reason why it should command a premium. In the words of a New York broker, "It's simple enough; it costs two per cent. to carry gold, while currency is worth two per cent. It's cheaper to sell it even at par than it is to keep it, that's the secret; nobody wants to carry it, and in fact with gold at par, the only party that can afford to carry it is the government. It will flow into the custom-house and treasury like so much water as soon as people understand that gold at par is a fact." The New York Herald attributes the recent advent of practical resumption "to the refusal of the treasury to give any more gold certificates. In consequence of this the owners of gold coin can no longer make it an article of merchandise. A man who buys gold does not wish to incur the risk of keeping it in his own custody, and his only choice lies between giving it in charge to a safe deposit company or turning it into his ordinary bank account. A safe deposit company will not take it without charges which would reduce its value below that of greenbacks, and unless the owner is willing to incur the risk of keeping it in his own safe he must deposit it in a bank. But no bank, at this stage of affairs, will receive gold except as ordinary current money to be checked against like any other form of currency. This puts a final end to the business of the gold brokers. 'Othello's occupation is gone.' Gold coin can no longer be sold and bought for a mere transfer of gold certificates, but only by actual deliveries of the metal, which are too cumbrous and inconvenient to justify operations when there is but a vanishing shade of difference between the values of gold and legal-tender notes. Hereafter the owners of gold can do nothing better with it than to deposit in the banks which they make the custodians of their other funds, and which will hereafter make no distinction between deposits of gold and deposits of legal-tender notes."

The treasury contains, however, only $135,000,000 in gold for resumption purposes, while the legal-tenders outstanding amount to $348,000,000, less about $63,000,000 that John Sherman is illegally hoarding. The hoarding of greenbacks is prohibited by law, and the secretary of the treasury must therefore be prepared at all times to confront an undiminished stock. Gold will no longer be in demand for the payment of customs dues, and the sole source of danger is a possible combination with New York as its headquarters, to break the treasury stock of gold. It is reported that a number of New York brokers are banded together for that purpose. It is said that they have in their possession from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000 in gold. Their plan is said to be this: to borrow as many greenbacks as possible on the gold they have. With the greenbacks thus secured they could go to the sub-treasury in New York and after the 1st proximo procure their equivalent in gold. Upon this gold they could again borrow greenbacks and get more gold. This is held to be the only way by which they could manage to shake confidence in the ability of the treasury to maintain resumption. The success of any such scheme is as problematical as the permanent success of Sherman's plan of resumption. The secretary could meet any such effort by the sale of bonds for gold. He has already flooded the market by anticipating the payment of the January interest money. We are at any rate fully committed to the experiment of resumption, and must go through, sink or swim.

GAIL HAMILTON has rushed into print again. If the old girl would be quiet five minutes at a time, probably her brother-in-law might be nominated for the presidency by some such fellow as Bob Ingersoll.

WE learn with regret that Mr. Hewitt is still in this country.

MRS. STEWART, through Judge Hilton, wanted to be charitable to the Jews, and the Jews refused. This is about the thinnest advertising dodge on the part of Hilton that was ever heard of.

MR. TILDEN'S seat is still his own, rough Hewitt as we may. This is no joke.

IF Mr. Blaine desires to find colored democratic voters he should head his committee and come to Atlanta. We have thousands of them here.

IT is now proposed that Grant run for governor of Ohio at the next election. This is an invention of the enemy. No man who ever became governor of Ohio ever got credit for it, and credit is what Grant wants when he is well.

WHAT has become of little Gussy Belmont. We are afraid that, like Hewitt, he still has an affection for our salubrious climate.

IT is thought that Roscoe Conkling carries the republican party of New York in his coat-tail pocket. Roscoe ought to get a smaller coat or a larger majority. As matters stand he sticks out too much behind.

WE are a great and glorious and growing country and yet, strange to say, there is no law that will justify us in packing Manton Marble, Abe Hewitt and Gus. Belmont in the same refrigerator and importing them to some unhappy country where the services of such duffers are needed.

THE New York Herald villifies the Jews for refusing to accept the Stewart-Hilton charity. The Herald is a fraud. The Jews do not ask for charity.

POSTSCRIPT.

WILHELMJ'S real name is Billie.

SERGEANT BATES is about to flag out.

TURKEY is now "the sick fowl of the west."

SARTORIS will attend his wife home to America in May.

JANAUSCHEK played "Mother and Son" in Augusta last night.

JUDGE HILLYER has been holding court in Dalton the past week.

BADGER, Fox, Wolf and Elk belong to the Hayes menagerie. They are all postmasters.

THE test oath must go! It may be a severe wrench to radical spite, but this is the era of conciliation, you know!

VIRGINIA has neither a treasurer nor a treasury. As the latter was empty the former would not qualify.

IT should be remembered that the proposition to retire Grant is still before the senate, undetermined.

TALMAGE is recognized as a prominent actor by the Dramatic News, which publishes his portrait and gives him a professional biography.

THE Garrard bonds are gaining national fame. Their author has at one stroke written his name upon the roster of successful financiers in legislation.

ON the 2d of January a mass convention of representatives of the national party will be held in Boston to perfect plans for systematic organization.

CHICAGO has decided to light her streets with oil after new years, because the gas companies would not reduce the price of gas below $1.25 per thousand feet.

GARFIELD said he meant what he said and that he thought Blaine's speech a mistake and the debate it awakened was unfortunate. At this rate the Rev. DeGolyer G. will soon be a simpering conservative.

IN the lower house of the Massachusetts assembly the workingmen have come to the front with thirty-seven mechanics, twenty-seven farmers, one laborer, one bill-poster and one undertaker.

CONKLING, in committee, called the administration "sneaking" and "cowardly. "When the docile Rodgers learned of it he had his disinfectants scattered through the white house and took a dose of colic antidote.

HON. GREGG WRIGHT, of the Augusta Chronicle, says the principal ground of complaint against the "howling demagogues and petty politicians" of the general assembly is because they "decreased expenditures and reduced taxation."

A SPECIAL from Columbia to the Augusta Chronicle, dated the 19th, says Governor Hampton's condition is unchanged, and adds: "God alone can save him. Human skill amounts to nothing from this day forth."

THE selection of Colonel Rudolph Fink as general manager of the Memphis and Little Rock road, vice Colonel Pritchard, who died of yellow fever, gives great satisfaction to railroad men. Colonel Fink is an able and industrious manager.

IN GENERAL.

—Talmage's sermons are to be dramatized.

—"Know all men by these presents."—Santa Claus.

—There will be five colored members in the next Texas legislature.

—Mrs. Mary A. Dennison, of Washington, made $15,000 by "That Husband of Mine."

—Four Hindoo women have been graduated from the Madras medical college.

—Massachusetts must have an excellent set of legislators. They are paid $300 a year each.

—The tide of immigration to Texas from Germany is said to be heavier this year than ever before.

—The New York Herald thinks Edison's electric light will supersede diamond breastpins.

—Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptress, holds reunions at Washington every Wednesday evening.

—The Christmas stocking will be very generally hung up this year; and so will the store-keepers who sell the presents.

—George William Curtis will give an address on Bryant before the New York historical society this winter.

—Kinglake will not continue his Crimean war. He will close the bloody chasm. Lack of materials.

—Carl Schurz's anxiety to take charge of the Indians is explained. He wants to teach them to kill timber-thieves.

—A resident of Bristol, N. H., is the owner of a pork barrel that has been in constant use by himself and father for 103 years.

—Two sophomores at Yale have been compelled to re-enter the freshman class for hazing. This will end the business.

—Governor Connor, of Maine, wanted the Augusta post-office, but Blaine's man Hamlin got it. What's the use in being a governor?

—The revenue of New Zealand for 1869 and 1870 was £1,257,798; in 1877-8, £3,915,315. The debt on 30th June was £20,906,119.

—The ameer is willing to suspend hostilities while England mourns over the death of Princess Alice. The ameer, we take it, is a kind-hearted gentleman.

—It appears that this country is unable to supply Mr. Edison with all the patents he requires. At any rate he has sent abroad for a lot.

—Mr. Tilden has not had his overcoat stolen this winter. The thieves even have evidently concluded that this good old man has ciphered enough.

—General Phil. Sheridan has been chosen a director of the Chicago jockey club. As Richelieu remarked "A most sagacious choice."

—Gustave Dore's edition of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," with 550 illustrations, will soon appear in Paris, after the labor of eight years.

—Wade Hampton is exonerated. It appears that it was Eli Perkins who circulated the story that he killed Simon Cameron's brother while a prisoner.

—Billy Ballou, a friend of Mark Twain, died recently in a hospital in Washington territory. Readers of "Roughing It" will remember Billy.

—Charles Francis Adams has just purchased $40,000 worth of lots in Kansas City, and will build thereon a cotton mill and workmen's cottages.

—Some mean-spirited married men can't see any difference between receiving a Christmas present from their wives and buying it themselves. There is, however, a great deal of difference. In the first case you get something you don't want.

—As to a cabinet, Prince Bismarck deems it "most tiresome that I have to discuss every plan with five or six persons who sometimes know very little upon the subject."

—Mr. Daniel Winkley, of Philadelphia, has added $10,000 to his gift of $25,000 to Dartmouth college. The money will probably be used in establishing a professorship.

—Nine hundred and eighty-two carriage rides for invalids have been given this year by the Young Men's Christian association union (Unitarians) in Boston from funds contributed for that purpose.

—Dr. Livingstone, the explorer, is to have a tablet erected to his memory in Westminister Abbey, Dean Stanley having consented. It will take the form of a stained-glass window.

—Irving, the English actor, wants to visit this country. In a recent letter he says: "I earnestly look forward to going to America, for I love the country and have troops of friends there."

—The official vote of West Virginia on representatives in congress is: democratic vote, 50,318; republican vote, 36,248; greenback vote, 8,408. The greenback men did not carry a single county.

—The Yonkers Gazette calls the camel the paragrapher among animals, because it has such a funny column. Yes, and like some other paragraphers, he has to hump himself.

—The Prussian minister of the interior has instructed the police to seize indecent books, pictures, and other such objects offered for sale. Vendors of these articles, as well as editors of journals containing vendors' advertisements, are to be prosecuted.

—The English church missionary society, acting on the advice and with the active co-operation of Colonel Gordon Pasha, governor-general of the Soudan, have definitely decided to dispatch an expedition to the southwestern end of the Albert Nyanza.

—The electrical light will make a valuable saving of coal in England. According to a very careful estimate made a few years ago, the quantity consumed in gas-making was set down at 6,560,000 tons against a production of coal of 11,300,000 tons.

—The radicals of Marsailles have just celebrated the anniversary of the execution of the communist Gaston Cremieux. "Do not cry, my child," said one of the company to the widow's son; "live to avenge your father's death."

—An ingenuous mother in Montreal, being unable to support her daughter, a girl of thirteen, sent her on an errand to a house of ill-repute, had it "pulled" while the child was there, and thus secured for her offspring free quarters in a reformatory till 1883.

—The sum collected from the Moffett register tax in Richmond for the past year amounts to $41,570, which is about $15,000 short of what was anticipated. The income from this tax, by quarters, for the past 15 months, has been as follows: $13,080, $12,981, $10,819, $8,869 and $8,909.

—A ranchman named Stevens had a grudge against the rival firm of Ketchum & Mitchell, in Nebraska, and succeeded in convincing a mob that they were horse thieves and had murdered a deputy sheriff. The mob hanged the accused men, whose innocence was afterward made clear. Then the mob hanged Stevens.

—A farmer near Manchester was charged recently with cruelty to a sheep-dog. Because the animal did not go for some cattle when he told it to do so, he tied it to a railing and kicked it to death there and then. The magistrates, who inflicted a fine of $25 and costs, said that the defendant was an inhuman blackguard, and was not fit to be a farmer.

—Mother Angela, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame post-office, Ind., wants cancelled postage stamps. There is a special mission in Europe which utilizes these stamps in the purchase from heathens in Central Asia of children that are brought up as Christians. If the World remembers rightly, the stamps are used by native architects in decorating the interiors of buildings.

—The widow of Governor Marcy is living in Paris. Her niece, a beautiful young girl, vowed that she wouldn't marry an American, and so became engaged to a French nobleman. The wedding was to have taken place on the 5th inst., but death in the Marcy family led to its postponement. The girl, however, is still firm in her determination to be a nobless.

—M. Waddington, the French foreign minister, in reply to a memorial from 2,750 inhabitants of the Alpes Maritimes urging the suppression of the Monaco gaming tables, acknowledges the inconvenience of such a neighbor, but remarks that the matter is in the exclusive jurisdiction of the prince of Monaco, and that negotiations thereupon would now have no chance of success.

—A retired army officer had not attended Divine service for years. On his return to the fold, the first Sunday in church the first lesson for the day commenced thus: "And Joseph was brought down to Egypt; and Potiphar, an officer of Pharoah, captain of the guard." etc. "What!" exclaimed our military friend, "a captain still? Why, he was a captain when I last heard of him, years ago. I thought he'd surely have got his promotion before this."

—An inebriated individual was picked up by the police in Newburgh a day or two ago, says the Poughkeepsie Press, and lodged in the station-house. He gave his name as William Johnson, an English sailor, aged 45 years. Shortly after his incarceration he became hungry, and forthwith proceeded to take from his pocket a number of small dried snakes on which he lunched with relish. The police viewed the repulsive scene with horror depicted upon their countenances.

Cincinnati Commercial: It is suggested that the best way to test the strength of Grant as presidential candidate in 1880 is for him to return this winter and run for governor of Ohio at the October election. This would be a square test in the state that is now considered the key-stone of the political arch. If defeated, it would end the third-term talk; if elected, he would be invincible in 1880.

—General F. Sigel has started on a lecturing tour. He will lecture in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois during the winter, and has prepared six lectures, three of which he will deliver in English as well as German. The objects of these latter are: "The Second Battle of Bull Run, its Character and Results;" "Germany Since the First French Revolution, its Struggle and Transformation;" "The German-American Element, with Particular Reference to the Ends of the Turnvereins."

—In consequence of Colonel Gordon's successful experiment with elephants in the equatorial provinces of Egypt, and his advice to travelers to use them in exploring expeditions from the east coast, an attempt has been made to induce the Zanzibar authorities to undertake the taming of an African elephant for the above named purpose. An unfavorable answer has been received, it being understood that the Seyyid has set his heart on having a light line of railway to the Victoria Nyanza, though it does not clearly appear where the necessary funds are to come from for such an undertaking.

Sell Your Cotton.

Macon Telegraph.

The wail from every manufacturing center in old England, Scotland and Ireland is really terrible and heart-rending. Thousands in the cities of Sheffield, Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Manchester, Bristol, Wolverhampton, and, indeed, almost every manufacturing town and village in the kingdom are reported to be in the most pitiable condition, the distress bordering upon starvation. Failure after failure follow each other in rapid succession, and there seems to be no let up in the situation. Of course, the prostration to all branches of business is almost without parallel, and the stagnation in trade has reduced prices and the wages of labor to the very lowest figures. As a necessary consequence cotton goods are cheaper than ever known before, and the price of the staple must rule accordingly. Superadded to this state of things is the unquestionable fact that the present crop is overwhelmingly large, and a very considerable proportion of it is still in the planters' hands. It is at once evident, then, that any material advances in cotton is highly improbable if not impossible. On the contrary, if the large amount of the staple in first hands continues to be withheld from the market as the spring advances, when the farmers must sell to equip themselves for another crop, and the whole mass is rushed forward, there is danger of a still greater reaction and decline. We regret, therefore, the deliberate advice given to our farming friends some weeks ago—to sell their cotton with the least delay possible. Those who did so at the time are gainers by fully one cent per pound. It is true the price is cruelly low, but the same decline has taken place in the value of meat, flour, clothing and all the neccessaries of life, so that the hardship is more apparent than real. Then again, it should be considered that the wages of farm hands must shrink in the same ratio, so that the cost of raising cotton next year will be greatly diminished. The holding back of the present crop is also injuring the mercantile interests of the country very much. In all directions we hear the complaint of dull times and a slack trade at this, the busiest season of the year. Very soon the merchant will be called upon to meet the obligations incurred in the fall, and how can he do so if his goods remain unsold? Cotton is the great medium of exchange in this portion of the union, and when it ceases to move, the wheels of commerce stop revolving instanter. By every consideration then, of public as well as private interest, our planters should no longer withold their crops from market, but sell as fast as they can deliver it.

Low-Priced Bonds and Stocks.

New York Evening Post.

Georgia will soon have in the market a new loan of half a million four per centum bonds issued in denominations of not more than one hundred dollars and as low as five dollars. They are to run six years, and their proceeds will be used in withdrawing half a million of dollars of the eight per centum state bonds now outstanding. They are to be of the exact size of a "greenback" five-dollar bill with small coupons on the bottom, and it is thought that their convenient size and small denomination will lead to an extensive demand for them. Most of the loan has already been subscribed for at par, and if it proves as successful as is expected it will be followed by other loans of the same kind. This is a good example as to the prices of the bonds, which put them within reach of all classes of the community. It is impossible for men of small incomes to touch the bonds of the United States or of the several states, or the stocks of railroad and other companies, because the lowest of them are still too high in amount. Such men are consequently compelled to deposit their small earnings in savings banks, which virtually purchase for them the same securities, but at the cost of an intermediate agent. Why not allow the creditors to deal directly with their debtors, and save the trouble and expense of the third party? The laboring classes complain that the capitalist classes have a great advantage over them in the ability of the latter to become bondholders, and to combine their means in large and profitable enterprises. But if bonds and stocks were issued for moderate sums, this complaint would have little or no reason for being. In former times, we think, a majority of the capital of the New England banks, or at least a great part of it, was in the hands of farmers, mechanics, small traders, and working men and women, and it may be so still; but if it is not it might be, and a new conservative element be added to the forces of society. The loans of the French government are, for the most part, offered in small sums, and one reason for the enormous subscriptions to them is that "the men in blouses," as well as the men of the bourses, are subscribers.

Conkling Out of the Race.

New York Graphic.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Senator Roscoe Conkling's friends have recently been holding conferences in New York and Washington, with a view to determine a very important matter submitted to them by the distinguished senator himself. It is said that he feels the time has come when the country should understand that he is not and is never again likely to be a candidate for the presidency. It embarrasses his action, and places him and his friends in a false position, when it is supposed that he is desirous of competing for the nomination in 1880. It is conceded that Mr. Conkling will be triumphantly returned as senator from the empire state. He is the natural leader of the republican party in the senate, and the experience of the Hayes administration shows that it is at a disadvantage with the party and the country when not in accord with him. Should a republican president succeed Rutherford B. Hayes, he would be forced to depend upon Mr. Conkling for support in the senate. Mr. Conkling's friends say that, realizing the uncertainty of the presidential canvass, he has finally made up his mind not again to enter into any contest of that kind. He is content to be the great senator from New York—the leader of the republican party of the nation and the power behind the throne—at times greater than the throne itself. It is supposed in some quarters that this new attitude of Roscoe Conkling is due to the movements on foot to concentrate on Ulysses S. Grant as the republican candidate for 1880; but your correspondent has reason for believing that Senator Conkling is quite in earnest in not wishing to be regarded as a presidential aspirant, Grant or no Grant. This attitude may surprise those who have considered Conkling merely a "machine" statesman—one who has always relied upon officeholding to maintain his grip on the politics of the state and nation; but it should be remembered that Senator Conkling can take as good care of his friends, as the chief senatorial supporter of the republican president, as he could if he were president himself. In casting the political horoscope, the press and public should bear in mind hereafter that the name of Roscoe Conkling is not to be considered.

The Next Speakership.

Washington Letter to Boston Globe.

It is more than probable that the speakership of the next house will go to the west or south if the democrats shall prove able to name the speaker. Thurman's friends are already talking of Representative McMahon, of Ohio, who is one of the very ablest and best members of the house. It is rather more than probable that he will be run as the candidate of the Thurman interest. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has already announced his candidacy, but it is more probable that the south will unite upon Judge Carlilse, of Kentucky, who is an able and a pure man, a good presiding officer and not such an extremist as Blackburn. The next speakership fight, however, may result, it is thought by some, in a very complete surprise party. It is just among the possibilities, even, that the gavel may fall into the hands of Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania. If the greenbackers are not deceived in their numerical strength in the next house, they will indeed, as they claim, hold the balance of power. Judge Kelley is already settled upon, it is said, as their candidate. They talked a little about Ewing, but he has announced his intention to act with the democracy, and so he has been given up, and all the greenbackers seem to have united on Judge Kelley.

Mr. Hilton Thoroughly Checkmated.

Chicago Times.

The attempt of Mr. Hilton to repurchase the good will of the Hebrews—and incidentally, perhaps, their patronage for his dry goods shop—for the moderate sum of a thousand dollars, divided among three charitable institutions, has not been successful. The managers of the charities decline to have anything to do with the Hilton money. One of them intimates that if a check for the amount offered had been sent direct, in the name of Mrs. Stewart, it would probably have been accepted; but the offer was conditioned upon the application of the officers of Hilton's office, and, remembering his insult to the whole Hebrew race in the Saratoga hotel affair, they refused to put themselves in the way of holding communication with him.

South Carolina's Senator.

New York World.

The Record brings us also the full report of Senator Butler's maiden speech in the senate on Monday. As an instrument for the confusion of Mr. Blaine the speech was admirably prepared, but it was something more than that. It was not only a manly and clear defense of Mr. Butler's own state, but a cool and courteous one also; and a senator from South Carolina is entitled to unusual credit who could retain his coolness and his courtesy in defending his state from charges so monstrous as have been brought against her for the purpose of subjecting her again to the odious and scandalous despotism to which she was for 10 years subjected. Governor Hampton will have a worthy colleague, as South Carolina a real representative, in Mr. Butler.

The Domestics not at Fault.

New York Star.

If we may credit the statement of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the president's private secretary, Mr. W. K. Rodgers, has a bad habit of falling down stairs, and several domestics have already been dismissed for leaving soap on the steps. Whether they were really careless with this soap is by no means clear, and the doubt is not diminished by the fact that Mr. Rodgers's habit was unobserved until the practice of eating oranges loaded with rum punch had been introduced at the white house.

A Herculean Task well Executed.

Sandersville Herald.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, of the 13th, publishes the full report of the testimony in the celebrated investigation gotten up at the demand of Governor Colquitt; also the reports of the majority and minority of the committee. It occupied very nearly eight closely printed pages, being double the usual daily. This herculean undertaking so well executed is very creditable to the indomitable enterprise of our distinguished contemporary.

Equal to the Emergency.

Washington Gazette.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of last Friday was swallowed up in evidence. It is always equal to the emergency. The committee to investigate the charges against Governor Colquitt reported, and THE CONSTITUTION of that day published the report in full, though when published in pamphlet form it made over one hundred large pages of fine print.

Another Opening for Grant.

Boston Post.

Mexico will hold a presidential election in 1880, and her campaign will of course be lively. By the way, we haven't heard General Grant's name mentioned in connection with the succession. His friends have him on hand ready for any emergency, and he is not personally particular what the "sit" is, provided the pay is good and the perquisites heavy.

Mr. Stephens and Anti-Fat.

New York Star.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens authorizes the announcement that any letters from him professing to acknowledge the benefits he has derived from the use of the anti-fat remedy are malicious fabrications.

On Which Ticket, Mr. Key?

Chicago Tribune.

A southern newspaper suggests the name of Postmaster-General Key for vice-president in 1880. It doesn't say on which ticket it proposes to run him.

Turn Dalzell Loose.

Memphis Avalanche.

A country of such vast resources as ours can spare even its greatest man. So if Private Dalzell is willing to go on the throne and become the boss Bulgarine of Bulgaria, turn him loose.

The Member from Tugaloo.

Boston Globe.

The Hon. Potty Peagreen, of Tugaloo, is a Georgia assemblyman elect.

A Christmas Matter.

Chicago Times.

The St. Louis girl gets the most in her stocking. We allude to feet.

A Castle in Spain.

There was a splendid castle in Spain,
The title to which was in James G. Blaine,
And the builder's mark that the castle bore
Was eighteen-eighty set over the door.

The park was adorned with stalwart trees,
With tops that waved in the popular breeze,
And many confederate brigadiers
From spreading limbs were hanging in tears.

The steps were formed of the bones of the slain,
Dug up for the purpose by James G. Blaine;
The gate, which opened and shut at his will,
Was the gate of the prison at Andersonville.

The curtains were made of a gauzy tissue,
Now known as the latest southern issue,
And the tapestried walls displayed with skill
The ablest work of the outrage mill.

A terrible banner of cardinal hue
Replaced the flag of the red, white and blue;
The walls were cemented with sectional hate,
And the biggest room held a chair of state.

But although the castle grew amain,
Till it filled the eye of James G. Blaine,
A skeleton, some one were heard to say,
In a secret closet was hid away.

The skeleton's bones were made of stock,
And it bore the brand of Little Rock,
And though it was carefully bound with fetters,
It held in its hand the Mulligan letters.

Now, many would never wonder at all
If that airy castle should fade or fall
In the sun and storm of the next campaign,
To the great disgust of James G. Blaine.

—N. Y. Sun.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold on Monday, the 30th day of December, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the late Dr. Rauschenberg, over Schumann's drug store, corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Georgia, the Medical Library, both English and German, and Office Furniture, etc., of Dr. Rauschenberg, deceased. December 19, 1878. S. WEIL, Temp. Administrator of Ch. Rauschenberg, deceased. 497 dec19 d10t

N. R. FOWLER .... Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, by order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, before the Court-house door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known and distinguished in the plan of said city as lot number fifty-four (54), and being a part of land lot number seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county; said lot fronting on Marietta street one hundred (100) feet, nearly opposite the Atlanta Cotton Factory, and running through two hundred and twelve (212) feet, more or less, along Bartow to Walton street, and is known as the "Tremont House." The property will be subdivided and sold with two vacant lots on Walton street, fronting fifty (50) feet each on Walton and extending back eighty-five (85) feet. Sold for division between the heirs of Fortunatus N. Chisolm, deceased. Terms: ⅓d cash; ⅓d 6 months; ⅓d 12 months. For particulars see N. R. FOWLER, J. H. KETNER, E. D. CHESHIRE. 108 dec7 d30d

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

Two Nights Only!

Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 23 and 24.

THE "TONEY" EVENT of the SEASON.

APPEARANCE OF THE FAMOUS

TONY DENIER'S

Pantomime Troupe and his Standard Co.

Including the Original and Only

GRIMALDI

The best Trick Clown in America,

And a Superb Corps of

PANTOMIME & SPECIAL STARS

—25 IN NUMBER, IN—

Humpty Dumpty!

Admission as usual. Reserved seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's. D. B. HODGES, Business Agent, 407 dec20 d4t dec20 21 22 24

OPERA HOUSE.

Two Nights Only!

The eminent tragedian,

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Friday evening, December 20th, 1878,

HAMLET!

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21st, 1878,

KING LEAR!

Seats secured on and after Wednesday, Dec. 18th, at Phillips & Crew's book store. 275 dec15 d5t sun tues thur fri sat

Children's Carnival and Reception

—AT—

Executive Mansion!

DECEMBER 26th, 1878.

From 3 o'clock P. M. to 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand March.
2. "Open the Gates as high as the Sky."
3. French Blind Man's Buff.
4. Laugh and Go Foot.
5. Hunt the Slipper.
6. Voting for the Queen.
7. Selecting 12 Maids of Honor.
8. Selecting 12 Knights.
9. Selecting Crown Bearer and 2 Courtiers.
10. Coronation of the Queen.
11. Presentation of the Governor and Lady, and all the Company.
12. Grand March, with Queen and her Cortege.

213 dec11 ddec11 15 then d18 to 25th dec

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Saddlery House.

C. W. MOTES & CO.,

No. 96 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' AND LADIES' Saddles. Single and Double Harness of all grades, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House.

Our goods have been carefully selected and bought at the lowest cash prices, which will enable us to sell at prices to suit the times.

Our Manufacturing Department will be conducted by W. F. MOTES, an expert in the trade, and we will employ only first-class workmen, which will enable us to compete with any market South. C. W. MOTES & CO. 422 dec21 d1m

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE FOR SETTLEMENT of his accounts preparatory to final dividend.—In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Vincent H. Crowley, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy. December 20th, 1878.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAID BANKRUPT

This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Vincent H. Crowley, Bankrupt, in said Court, and that on the 9th day of January next, I shall apply to said Court for a final settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liabilities as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." Approved March 21, 1867. TOOMBS SPEARMAN, Assignee. 000 dec21 dtjan9

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO give notice to all parties concerned that the firm of Hightower, Maddox & Co., heretofore engaged in the manufacture and sale of Plows, etc., was, on the 5th of December, 1878, dissolved by mutual consent—Mr. Hightower retiring from the business. Messrs. Maddox, Blount & Co. will continue the business in this city and all liabilities of the late firm will be settled by them and all dues paid to them. In retiring I bespeak for Messrs. Maddox, Blount & Co. a share of that liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended the firm. J. O. HIGHTOWER. Atlanta, Ga., 6th December, 1878. 429 dec21 d10d

Type for Sale.

100 POUNDS BOURGEOIS, 100 pounds Brevier, Small Font of Pica. Has been in use but a short time. oct29 dtf CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

HYMENEAL.

VAUGHAN — CRUSSELLE — Married, at the Sixth Methodist church, on the 19th instant, Mr. James W. Vaughan and Miss Annie J. Crusselle, Rev. W. A. Candler officiating. There was a reception afterwards at Mr. F. P. Rice's in honor of the occasion. The table groaned under its rich load of delicacies, and every one seemed to enjoy the evening very much indeed.

—Mrs. Dion Boucicault and her two children arrived from London direct on the steamship Canada, and immediately joined her husband, at his well known bachelor residence in East Fifteenth street. There, last evening, under the auspices of Mr. Pinard, he gave a welcoming dinner to her, at which their mutual friend, the Chevalier Henri Wikoff, was present. This happy event destroys a score of ill-natured reports which have lately been circulated concerning the professional plans of Mrs. Boucicault in this country.—New York World.

—Newell Francis, a Penobscot Indian, while crossing the river with his canoe, was carried by the powerful current over Old-town Falls, Me. He lodged in an exhausted state on a small and rocky island in mid river. Four indians heard his cries, and in the darkness went to him with a boat, and rescued him after some of the most daring boating ever known.

—"Murdered by J. W. Wade and William Shaffer" was the inscription placed on George Worth's gravestone by his father, E. B. Worth, of Platte county, Mo., whom they have sued for libel. Young Worth was placed in their custody on election day by the sheriff and killed while endeavoring to escape.

—The sunshine of many a happy home has been turned into dark despair by the death of loved ones, caused by neglected colds. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has helped and saved innumerable lives by its timely use. 243

Cart Loads of Medicinal Rubbish

Are swallowed by invalids, and their physical troubles thus kept alive for years, when that peerless tonic stimulant and corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, would speedily set the disordered and worn out mechanism of the system in active and healthful operation again. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the requirements of the sick are answered far better by the Bitters than by a majority of the miscalled remedies of the pharmacopœia. The stomach is strengthened, the liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm, delicate females, and convalescing patients. It is, besides, immensely popular as an antidote to malaria. dec17 d3t tues thur sat &wkydec17

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deodly sat tues thur,

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.

A FINE SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSE for sale. Apply at No. 80 Pulliam street. T. E. Screven Dozier. 424 dec21 d1t

BONDS AND STOCKS FOR SALE—ATLANTA 7 and 8; Georgia Gold 7. Georgia and Central Railroad Stock. J. H. James. 323 dec21 d2t

CARRIAGES—PONY PHÆTONS, BUGGIES One-Horse Wagons, Drays, etc. First-class. Lowest prices. N. C. Spence, 47 Decatur street. 258 dec14 dtf

FOR SALE—A FIVE-HORSE ENGINE. Enquire at Constitution office. 080 nov10 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, BLINDS, GLAZED SASH, ETC. Believing I have the best stock of goods in my line in Georgia, I invite a close examination of same, also a comparison of prices. No trouble to show my goods. I came here a few months since to make Atlanta my permanent home. By the low prices, inaugurated by me, first-class goods, promptness and square dealing, I have already built up a trade not exceeded in Atlanta Call and see me, or write me before purchasing. F. W. Hart, 30 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 559 oct23 dtf

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS, Builders' Hardware, etc. A permanent fixture in Atlanta. All goods delivered at any point cheaper than any other house in Atlanta. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, No. 33 S. Broad street. 570 nov29 dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS TO SELL the celebrated genuine Singer Sewing Machines—"The World's Favorite." To men of good moral character and who can furnish horse and harness (we furnish wagon), a liberal commission or salary and commission will be paid. Good references required. Call on or address The Singer Manufacturing Co., 42 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. 428 dec21 d3t sat sun tues

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED. ALSO, A good Milker, man, boy or woman. Apply at the Leyden House, No 124 Peachtree street. 000 dec20 d3t

$5,000.—1879.—THOROUGH BOOK-keeper and business man will advance above amount to house giving him employment at reasonable salary. Communication confidential. Address Money, this office. 410 dec20 d3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF thorough education, a situation as either governess, amanuensis, assistant in house-keeping, or in any capacity that will provide a pleasant home. Salary no special object. Address O. H., care of this office. 401 dec19 dtf

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER! Pure apple cider at Jones & Co., 35 south Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 617 dec1-tf wed sun sat

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT COOK; also, two first-rate Table Waiters. Apply at Thompson's Restaurant. 358 dec17 d4t

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—GOOD COMPOSitors wanted at thirty cents per thousand. Apply to Augusta Chronicle. Walsh & Wright. dec11 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.—MILCH COWS AND Calves—Will be sold at auction this day Saturday, December 21st, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., 12 head of fine Milch Cows and young Calves. Remember the place, corner Marietta and Broad streets. F. M. Queen, Live Stock Auctioneer. dec21 d1t

LARGE SELECTED STOCK OF CIGARS AT Auction by E. H. Olcott & Co.—We will sell at auction, commencing on Monday morning December 23d, at No. 12 Marietta street, the largest and best selected stock of Cigars ever offered at auction or private sale in this city. Stock embraces all the favorite brands and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale will continue from day to day until closed out, as this stock must be sold. Remember day of sale and be on hand. Sales at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m. E. H. Olcott & Co., Auctioneers. 414 dec20 d3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A PERFECTLY NEW 8-ROOM Dwelling, with servant's room and kitchen, water and gas; 217 South Pryor street; never been occupied. Apply at once to Hurt & Low, Real Estate and Insurance Agents. 430 dec21 d2t

FOR RENT—A SPLENDID STORE ON WHITEhall street. Possession given January 1st. Hurt & Low, Real Estate and Insurance Agents. 430 dec21 d2t

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh, " " "	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup, " " "	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear, " " "	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont, " " "	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont, " " "	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear, " " "	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup, " " "	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh, " " "	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah, " " "	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany at	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation. H. S. HAINES, Superintendent. uly26 der

MERCHANTS AND TRAVELING AGENTS!

SPECIAL TERMS for the FALL TRADE! Wheeler & Wilson's NEW No. 8 Sewing Machines. Easiest to sell! Always give satisfaction! Address SOUTHERN DEP'T WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO. Atlanta, Ga. 418 nov22 d1m fri sun wed &wkylm

A. SATZKY, MERCHANT TAILOR

AT COST FOR CASH.

THOSE desiring Business, Walking or Dress Suits made to order will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock at No. 4 Peachtree street, under National Hotel, before purchasing elsewhere. 626 dec1...1m 2d pg

$1,000 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN

To any person who can find a TONIC SYRUP or remedy free of ARSENIC or POISON that will in all cases make certain and permanent cures equal to

DR. HUL-CEE'S

VEGETABLE

Chill and Fever Cure

To be treated on 24 Chill and Fever cases by the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, Ky.

$1,000 REWARD

To find any medicine equal to DR. HUL-CEE'S

Bowel and Liver Regulator

or derangement of stomach, bowels, liver and secretions. J. H. HUL-CEE, M. D., Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London, &c. Wholesale and retail by DANIEL & MARSH, Atlanta. Also, by the best druggists. Ask for Dr. Hul-cee's Curative Practice of Medicine, sent free to any address. Only made by Dr. HUL-CEE, Sr., & Sons, 105 Louisville, Ky. 238 aug13 d6m tues thur sun 2dp nx r m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Roswell is full of matrimony.

—Lotta is drawing well in Savannah.

—Savannah has had no severe killing scrape recently.

—Colonel William M. Wadley has arrived at Savannah from New York.

—The United States courts at Savannah have adjourned.

—An escaped convict has been captured in Macon.

—Do any other correspondents desire to know anything about Gorman's orange orchard?

—Mr. B. M. Zetter, of Macon, has been arrested for carrying concealed weapons. People should carry their pistols in baskets.

—The farmers of Thomas county want to know how to dispose of their syrup crop.

—Mr. Reuben Boatright, of Emanuel county, is dead. He was one of the oldest citizens, and his death is regarded as a public calamity.

—The gin-house of Mr. Mack Roberson, of Crawford county, was accidentally burned a few days ago, together with ten bales of cotton.

—The defeated candidates in the Macon municipal election have enjoined the others. The Telegraph states confidently that there will be no hiatus in the city government, which is probably a good thing for Macon.

—We are indebted to the Eastman Times, the Griffin News, the Rome Bulletin, the Rome Courier, the Griffin Sun, the Covington Star, the Dublin Post, the Hartwell Sun and the Marietta Field and Fireside for the early appearance of the prospectus of THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. We are also indebted to a majority of them for kind allusions to our endeavors to make a paper worthy the attention of those who sympathize with a sincere effort to provide the public with a real newspaper.

—Cartersville Free Press: On last Monday afternoon Captain William H. Stiles, a popular and prominent citizen of our county, was most frightfully gored by an infuriated bull. He was walking through his yard in the direction of some laborers in a field near by when he encountered the bull in his pathway, and lightly struck him over the head with a stick to drive him out of the way, and passed on. This instantly put the bull in a fearful rage, and he flew at the captain, who, taken by surprise, was, of course, felled to the ground. After running back a few steps the bull made the second plunge, and one of his horns entered Captain Stiles's thigh, and he was thrown into the air five or six feet. As soon as the captain struck the ground the bull made the third attack, butting him in the breast. At that moment the farm hands came to the rescue, and succeeded in driving the brute off. Captain Stiles's wounds are very ugly, and he has been suffering intense agonies. About eleven o'clock Tuesday night his pains were eased a great deal. The wound in the thigh is the most serious. The horn entered the inside of the left thigh, and tore a frightful gash some seven or eight inches, laying bare the bone and femoral artery. A piece of flesh from this wound, of considerable size, was found on the ground. He also sustained internal injuries. As we go to press we hear he is resting very quietly, and is receiving the best and most scientific treatment from Dr. F. W. Memmler, who very fortunately happened on the ground a few minutes after the occurrence. At 10 o'clock this morning we learn that Captain Stiles grew worse last night, and he is now lying in an extremely critical condition. We humbly and fervently pray that he may pass safely through the crisis. Just as we go to press a messenger has arrived in town for Captain Stiles's coffin, and tolling church bells are announcing his death, he having breathed his last at 11:30 o'clock this a. m. Thus expires a noble, brave and true man, and our county is in the deepest grief. Our heart is too full to write more.

In Relation to the Northeastern Railroad Bonds.

EDIT'S CONSTITUTION—The testimony reported by the committee appointed to investigate the motives and conduct of the governor in indorsing the bonds of the Northeastern railroad was not laid before the legislature until the last day of the session, and I had no opportunity of reading it until after my return home. On one point the evidence is not sufficiently explicit, and in justice to myself I beg the use of your columns that I may place the fact as it exists beyond all possibility of doubt or question.

In the testimony of Mr. J. W. Murphy, on the subject of the opinions which had been procured from various gentlemen as to the legality of the proposed indorsement of the bonds, occur the following questions and answers: (See page 36.)

"Q. Did all of these gentlemen, or any of them, know that you were to receive $8,000 for your services? A. I have no idea they did, sir.

"Q. Did you tell any of them you were to receive $8,000? A. I do not think I did, except Mr. Hill. I told Mr. Hill.

"Q. Did you tell any of them why you was so interested in the matter? A. I do not think I did.

"Q. Did any one ask you why you were making such efforts to have these bonds indorsed? A. No sir.

"Q. Did not Judge Jackson? A. I think that was accounted for very readily when I was with Carlton. That was one of my objects in having Carlton along."

This testimoney is all right so far as it goes, but there is still room left (unintentionally doubtless) for question; and I desire to say, without qualification, that I did not know, at the time of writing and signing the paper alluded to in the testimony, that Mr. Murphy had been employed for that sum, or any other sum of money, or other consideration to secure the indorsement of the bonds; nor in fact did I know that he had been employed at all by any person whomsoever. I presume this is also true of the other gentlemen who signed the paper.

A simple relation of the circumstances attending the signing of the paper may not be inappropriate. In January, 1878, Dr. Carlton came to Macon and said to me that he wished a statement from Messrs. Simmons, Pierce and myself as to our understanding of the intention of the legislature in the passage of the act of February 25th, 1874, and the supplemental resolution of March 3, 1874, so far as the same concerned the Northeastern railroad. I replied to him that I was engaged in a case in court which would occupy me the entire day, that I would not have time even to go to dinner, and that it would be impossible for me to meet him with those gentlemen during the day; but that if they would all go to an informal meal with me at six o'clock, after the adjournment of the court, we would then have time to attend to his request. Learning from him in an incidental manner that Mr. Murphy was also at the hotel, I requested Dr. Carlton to invite him to my house with the other gentlemen. This was intended as an act of friendship for, and courtesy to, Mr. Murphy, whom I had known for a long time, and whom I knew to be well acquainted with the gentlemen who were to be present. For the same reason I also extended the same invitation to my partner, Mr. John C. Rutherford, and he was present with them. Dr. Carlton did not tell me that Mr. Murphy was in Macon on the particular business which had brought him (Dr. C.) there, nor did Mr. Murphy, and I did not know the fact. The interest manifested by him during the evening did not suggest to my mind the fact, but made the impression hereinafter stated.

At my house there was a general conversation, in which all participated, and in which each gave his recollection of the circumstances of the passage of the act and resolution of 1874, and also his views as to the law governing the question of the indorsement of the bonds. Mr. Murphey participated in the conversation, and gave his recollection and his views with a considerable degree of earnestness; but so did we all, and knowing nothing of any employment, I attributed his earnestness entirely to his friendship for Dr. Carlton, and also to the interest which he would naturally feel as one who had been a member of the legislature at the time the matters transpired which gave rise to the question, and who was conversant with all the facts relating thereto. Dr. Carlton's interest was easily understood, as he had, both in the legislature and out of it, always been the zealous advocate of the interests of the road in which he and his own immediate people were so vitally interested; but neither he nor Mr. Murphy, informed me that the services of Mr. Murphy had been enlisted in any manner, or for any consideration, to secure the indorsement of the bonds; and I did not know, until I heard of the personal difficulty between Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy, in October last, that Mr. Murphy had been employed in the matter, or that he had, in the indorsement of these bonds, any personal interest of any kind, either direct, remote, or contingent. What he said at my house, when I knew nothing of the employment, I then attributed entirely to the motives above stated.

I do not understand any of the testimony taken before the committee to be in conflict in any point with this statement; but the evidence elicited fails to go as far as is necessary to fully state, beyond the possibility of misconstruction, the position occupied by myself. As the paper was signed by me in a quasi official manner, it is due to the public that it should be fully known how and why it was done.

The above statement of facts substantially, but perhaps less in detail, was communicated by me, pending the investigation, to three members of the committee, namely; Mr. Preston, the chairman of the joint committee, and Messrs. Wright and Gray, of the house committee. They offered to have me summoned as a witness before the committee, but I did not think it was for me to determine whether I should be a witness in the case. I did request, however, that they would ask definitely of the witnesses whether I had any knowledge of Mr. Murphy's employment. I presume they considered the testimony elicited from Mr. Murphy, and copied above, a sufficient compliance with the request; otherwise, they would have pressed the inquiry still farther.

I will add that prior to the time of giving this written opinion, Mr. B. H. Hill had, in a personal interview with me in Atlanta, asked my opinion as to the legality of the proposed indorsement, of these bonds, and in reply I had said to him, in substance, exactly what is expressed in the written paper subsequently given by me to Dr. Carlton. He urged me to go and say the same thing to the governor. I replied to him that there was no secret about my opinion, and if the governor desired to know it, I would cheerfully give it to him.

On page 16 of the testimony Mr. Hill is represented as saying: "To gratify the governor, I asked Major Bacon to ask General Gordon for his opinion." If I am the person alluded to, I have no recollection of the request. Nor do I remember having made any such request of General Gordon. It is probable that Mr. Hill's testimony in this particular is not correctly reported.

As the committee omit to report with the evidence the written opinion given by myself and others, I herewith enclose a copy of it, and request that you publish it in connection with this letter. It is assumed in the testimony that we said in the paper that the governor ought to indorse the bonds. It will be seen, however, that we gave only our recollection of facts, and expressed an opinion as to the legality of the proposed indorsement in a certain contingency. We did not presume to express any opinion as to the duty of the governor. Respectfully,

A. O. BACON.

Macon, Thursday, December 18, 1878.

[COPY.]

MACON, GA., January 12, 1878.

To His Excellency, Alfred H. Colquitt—Dear Sir: In 1874 we were members of the legislature of this state, and favored the passage of the act of February 25th, 1874, to repeal all provisions contained in the charters heretofore granted to different railroad companies in this state granting state aid to such companies, where the right to the same had not vested. We know that it was the general intention and understanding of the members of the legislature, expressed at the time of the passage of the bill, that its provisions did not apply, and were not intended to apply, to the Northeastern railroad. That there might be no misunderstanding of this intention, immediately after the passage of the bill, the declaratory resolution of March 3d, 1874, was agreed to by the senate and house of representatives. This resolution was agreed to before the bill had become a law, and while it was within the power of the general assembly to have recalled the same from the hands of the governor before it had received his approval. This exception in favor of the Northeastern railroad was not made from any favoritism to the company, but because of the large amount of money which had already been invested in the construction of the road by the stockholders, it was conceded that the right to indorsement had vested.

If the company has now fully complied with the provisions of the act authorizing the same, we are of opinion that the governor can legally indorse the bonds of the company.

[Signed]

T. J. SIMMONS, Chairman Finance Committee, Senate of 1874.

GEO. F. PIERCE, JR., Chairman House Judiciary Committee. 1874.

A. O. BACON, Speaker House of Representatives, 1874.

GEO. A. MERCER, Chairman pro tem. Judiciary Committee, 1874.

ATLANTA, GA., January 14, 1874.

I unhesitatingly give my approval to the foregoing statements, and am clear in my recollection that they are true and correct in fact, except my memory does not fully serve me as to the exact amount invested by the company.

L. N. TRAMMELL, President of the Senate of the State of Georgia in the year 1874.

"Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously Beautiful, amiable and interesting, he loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 may2 deow1y&weow1y

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.

299 nov17 dtf

Christmas Turkeys.

I will deliver Turkeys in Atlanta in lots of ten or more at 10 cents per pound,gro

J. S. ROBERTS,
214 dec11 d10t Red Clay, Ga.

Keep Guard.

A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coussens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his, suffering with Asthma, informs him that he experienced more benefit from the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar than from all the various remedies he has tried. If you have a bad cold or cough, remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will speedily relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents a Bottle.

411 may2.deow1y&weow1y.

Bargains! Bargains!!

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer immense bargains in Ladies' Black Beaver Cloaks; also, in Blankets, Dress Goods, Silks, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, and particular attention is drawn to their great bargains in Carpets. dec15 tf

—New Shelled and Soft-Shelled Almonds, English Walnuts, Brazils and Filberts at 98 Whitehall street. JNO. W. STOKES.

343 dec17 d1w

Christmas Goods!

At McBride's Kaga, Kiyoto and Nagasaki Porcelain Japanese Lacquer Ware, for Holiday and Bridal Presents. The most extensive stock ever brought to the South, at McBRIDE'S.

547 nov28 d1y lo'l

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, at W. BOLLMANN'S, No. 10 Whitehall Street.

254 dec14 dtf

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Sets of Teeth $5.00 to $10.00. Fillings made at 50 cents each, at Dr. W. G. Browne's Dental Rooms, 33 1-2 Whitehall street.

601 dec1 d1m

—Ladies, enjoy your Christmas Turkey from Jno. W. Stokes'. 343 dec17 d1w

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.

378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

—For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle.

466 feb26 d&w1y

—Don't fail to call—28 Whitehall street—on Prof. Freyer if you want to get a splendid Piano or Organ at a real bargain for the Holidays. He must sell to make room for a large number of Instruments now at the depot and on the way from New York. Call and you will be convinced that this is "no advertising dodge." 352 dec18 d1w

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&w8mril jtlp3

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address **DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.**

36 feb5 d&w1y

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1879—104th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 211 dec11 d&w4w

Havana Royal Lottery.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, December 24th. 1878.

ONLY 18,000 TICKETS.

$1,350,000 in Prizes With a Capital Prize of $500,000!

Full information given and orders filled by F. MASICH, General Agent,
647 dec1 d2w New Orleans, Louisiana.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Oldest and Most Reliable Agents.

Established since 1848.

BORNIO & BROTHER, New Orleans, La.

NOTICE GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING FOR DECEMBER 24th, 1878.
Send for plans. 412 nov22 d1m

Now is the Time TO PREPARE YOUR COMPOST.

The Charleston Acid Phosphate

IS A HIGH GRADE SUPERPHOSPHATE for composting with Cotton Seed and Stable Manure. DIPLOMA AWARDED AT THE STATE FAIR THIS YEAR.

We refer to many the thousand farmers who have used it.

It is the Cheapest to Buy the Best.

For Circulars giving instructions for Composting, Analyses, Prices, etc., apply to

GEO. W. SCOTT & CO., General Agents,
No. 17 Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

227 dec11 d1m tues thur sat &wky1m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—GEORGIA, Fulton county. On the first Tuesday in January next, will be sold at the Court-house door in Atlanta, in said county, within the lawful hours of sale, lot of land containing one acre, more or less, on the northwest corner of Davis and West Foundry streets. Sold as the property of John G. Pounds, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Sold subject to widow's right of dower. Terms cash. This November 29th, 1878. T. L. POUNDS, Administratrix.

586 nov30 d1aw4w sat

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the Homo Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c. For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. AGENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

486 aug17 d&w1y am col nex read mat

STEAM ENGINES, &c.



Metropolitan Works.



Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh, RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

198 jan26—d&w1y

Application for Charter.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
To the Superior Court of said county.

THE petition of S. B. Hoyt, G. T. Dodd, C. W. Irwin, D. W. Lewis, A. F. Hurt, David Butler, W. F. Cook, J. J. Toon, A. H. Stephens, A. J. Battle, H. H. Parks, H. C. Hornady, G. M. McDowell, W. T. Goldsmith, R. C. Word, T. S. Powell, W. C. McAfee, Jno. H. Flynn, respectfully represent that they desire to become incorporated under the name of The Southern Medical College, for the purpose of teaching, in Atlanta, Georgia, the science of medicine and its "collateral" branches as recognized by the regular (Alopathic) school of medicine.

Your petitioners desire that they shall constitute the board of Trustees of said College, and that said Trustees in their corporate character and name have perpetual succession, and when any vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining Trustees, or a quorum consisting of seven of the board, shall have power to fill the vacancy. That the Trustees, or a quorum of them, shall have the power of electing professors of the various branches to be taught in said College, and to make and enforce all laws, and regulations not repugnant to the laws and constitution of this State, and that may in their judgment be found necessary and expedient.

That the Trustees may have power to confer all such degrees and diplomas as are usually conferred by colleges of like character upon candidates recommended by the faculty. That the Trustees may be empowered to receive all gifts, grants, legacies, privileges and immunities which may be made or bequeathed to said college, and to use a common seal under the name aforesaid and be capable of suing and being sued, pleaded and be ing impleaded.

Your petitioners further represent that as yet no capital has been paid in, though the institution will be established by a joint stock company to be organized after the granting of the charter. And they desire to do business in said city, and desire to be incorporated for the space of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

Wherefore your petitioners pray for an order granting their application, and conferring upon them and their successors such corporate powers and privileges as may be consistent with the law.

D. F. & W. R. HAMMOND,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes. November 20th, 1878. WM. H. VENABLE, D. C.

406 nov21...d1aw4w

Application for Charter.

GEORGIA—FULTON COUNTY:
To the Superior Court of said county—Fall Term, 1878.

The petition of J. F. Burke, President; Joseph Gatens, sr., Vice-President; Peter Lynch, Treasurer; John J. Doonan, Secretary, and W. B. Cox, Pascal J. Moran, John H. Flynn, E. vanGoldtnoven, Hugh Dunne, Matt Ryan, T. F. Corrigan and R. D. Spalding, Directors, respectfully shows eth, that they and their successors desire to be incorporated under the name and style of the Catholic Library Association of Atlanta; that the object of said association is to establish and maintain a library and reading room in the city of Atlanta, county and state as aforesaid, for the use and benefit of said corporators and such other persons as may become members of said association; that your petitioners in their official capacity as aforesaid, now own and are possessed of books, periodicals, pictures, shelving and other furniture of the value of three thousand dollars ($3,000.00); that they desire to employ as much capital as they may be enabled to raise for the purposes aforesaid: and said petitioners pray that they may have power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all the courts of law and equity in said state: that they may have and use a common seal, and may establish and enforce such rules as they may deem proper to carry out the purpose of their organization, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of said state and the United States, and that the constitution of said association as it now exists shall remain of force until changed in the manner pointed out therein; that said association shall have power to receive donations by gift or will, and to purchase, lease and hold such property, real or personal, as necessary to the purposes of their organization: that no member of said association shall be individually liable for its debts or liabilities; that they and their successors may be incorporated for the term of twenty years, and that they may be invested with all other powers that are necessary or proper to legitimately carry out the purposes of their organization. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc. This, December 13th, 1878.

JOHN M. GRAHAM,
Attorney for Petitioners.

A true extract from the minutes, December 13, 1878. WM. H. VENABLE,
340 dec15 d1aw4w sat Deputy Clerk.

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY,
168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO
ATLANTA, GA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Rails, Fish Plates,
—AND—
MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.
38 nov3d1m

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
640 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

G. W. ADAIR..........................Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county, passed at its December Term, 1878, will be sold at the Court-house door in Atlanta, in said county, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the lawful hours of public sales, FOR CASH, the following lands belonging to the estate of Thomas Alexander, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

THE FOLLOWING LOTS IN THE TOWN OF TOCCOA, HABERSHAM COUNTY, GA.:

Block No. 1, Lot No. 1—1 42-100 acres, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 1, Lot No. 2—1 60-100 acres, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 3, Lot No. 2—200x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 4, Lot No. 2—200x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 5, Lot No. 1—100x147 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 5, Lot No. 4—100x147 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 7, Lot No. 1—200x200 feet, fronting on Franklin street.

Block No. 7, Lot No. 2—200x200 feet, fronting on Franklin street.

Block No. 7, Lot No. 3—200x200 feet, fronting on Whitman street.

Block No. 7, Lot No. 4—200x200 feet, fronting on Whitman street.

Block No. 9, Lot No. 1—100x200 feet, fronting on Currahee and Franklin streets.

Block No. 9, Lot No. 4—100x200 feet, fronting on Franklin street.

Block No. 10, Lot No. 3—[illegible]0x147 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 10, Lot No. 6—50x147 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 11, Lot No. 1—50x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 11, Lot No. 6—50x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 11, Lot No. 15—50x100 feet, fronting on A. & R. A-L. Railway.

Block No. 14, Lot No. 1—1 89-100 acres, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 14, Lot No. 2—2 02-100 acres, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 17, Lot No. 10—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 17, Lot No. 11—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 17, Lot No. 12—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 17, Lot No. 21—25x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 23, Lot No. 3—100x200 feet, fronting on Franklin and Currahee streets.

Block No. 23, Lot No. 4—100x100 feet, fronting on Franklin and Currahee streets.

Block No. 24, Lot No. 13—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 24, Lot [illegible]4—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 24, Lot No. 15—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 25, Lot No. 9—25x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 27, Lot No. 6—50x100 feet, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 29, Lot No. 5—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo streets.

Block No. 29, Lot No. 6—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 29, Lot No. 7—25x100 feet, fronting on Tugalo street.

Block No. 30, Lot No. 7—25x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 30, Lot No. 11—25x100 feet, fronting Doyle street.

Block No. 30, Lot No. 31—25x100 feet, fronting A. & R. A. L. Railway.

Block No. 31, Lot No. 9—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 31, Lot No. 10—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 31, Lot No. 11—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 31, Lot No. 12—50x100 feet, fronting on Currahee street.

Block No. 32, Lot No. 2—100x200 feet, fronting on Franklin and Currahee streets.

Blozk No. 33, Lot No. 4—200x200 feet, fronting on Whitman and Pond streets.

Block No. 36, Lot No. 2—50x100 feet, fronting on Doyle street.

Block No. 36, Lot No. 10—50x100 feet, fronting on A. & R. A-L. Railway.

Black No. 40, Lot No. 2—2 93-100 acres, fronting on Pond street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 4—200x435 feet, fronting on Pond street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 7—100x200 feet, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 8—100x200 feet, fronting Savannah street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 11—100x200 feet, fronting on Savannah street.

Block No. 40, Lot No. 12—100x200 feet, fronting Savannah street.

Block No. 42, Lot No. 2—100x220 feet, fronting on Tugalo and Doyle streets.

Block No. 45, (all) fronting on Doyle, Walnut Air-Line Railroad and Short streets, containing 3 8-10 acres.

Block No. 49, Lot No. 2—100x220 feet, fronting on Tugalo and Doyle streets.

Block No. 50, (all)—6 acres, fronting on Walnut Doyle and Outlet streets and Air-Line Railroad.

Block 56, Lot 3—200x200 feet, fronting on Sage and South streets.

Block 59, (all)—6 88-100 acres, fronting on Mill street and Air-Line Railroad.

Block 61, (all)—9 39-100 acres, fronting on Mill street.

Block 66, Lot 2—13 61-100 acres, fronting on the Commons.

Block 66, Lot 3—4 54-100 acres, fronting on South street.

Block 68, Lot 2—8 26-100 acres, fronting on Whitman and Broad streets.

Block 70, Lot 1—200x200 feet, fronting Franklin and Pine streets.

Block 71, Lot 2—100x147 feet, fronting Currahee street and Railroad.

Block 73, Lot 2—110x200 feet, fronting Tugalo and Oak streets.

Block 76, (all)—52¼ acres, fronting the Commons.

Block 81, Lot 2—200x200 feet, fronting Pine and Currahee streets.

Block 82, (all)—6 80-100 acres, fronting Pine and Franklin streets.

Block 85, (all)—21 75-100 acres, fronting the Commons.

Block 88, (all)—38 1-5 acres, fronting Railroad.

Block 90, (all)—71½ acres, fronting Commons.

Block 93, (all)—20½ acres, fronting Railroad and Commons.

All the above lots are designated by a survey and supplementary Map of Toccoa by Moreno, which map is of record.

Also, the Tom Collins tract of land, containing (219) two hundred and nineteen acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Collins and others, known as the "Big A"—about two and a half miles south of Toccoa, Habersham county, Georgia.

Also, one-third (undivided) interest in two hundred and fifty-five (255) acres of Mountain land head-righted by J. T. Mulkey, lying on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway at "Locust Stake Gap," one and a half miles west of said Toccoa, adjoining lands of Heaton, Mulkey and others, and bounded on the north by the Hawkins line.

Also, one undivided third interest in (169½) one hundred and sixty-nine and a half acres of land, lying two miles southeast of said Toccoa, adjoining lands of J. R. Vickery, S. W. Crawford and others.

LANDS IN HALL COUNTY.

Also, one unimproved lot in the town of Gainesville, Hall county, Georgia, subdivided by "Johnson Survey" into lots Nos. 51, 52, 65, 66, containing four acres (city acres); bounded on the north by West Broad street, on the east by Mill street, on the south by Railroad avenue street, and on the west by an unnamed street.

Also, a half interest (other half being own by Larkin Smith, Esq.) in an unimproved lot west of the lot above described and bounded as follows: On the north by West Broad street; east by unnamed street; south by Railroad avenue and west by unnamed street.

Also, the "Frost" tract, containing 625 acres, partly improved and embracing lands deeded by P. O'Connor and Alexander Deal to George W. Frost, bounded north by Deal and Henry Clarke; east by road running from Gainesville to Hopewell church; south by lands of Moses Simpson, Henry Clarke and Benj. Reed, and west by lands of Mrs. Webster and Mrs. L. Morrow.

Also, one hundred acres of Timber lands, bounded by the Dividing Ridge, "Stephens's" land, Head's land and by Browning's land; more particularly described in plat and grant of James M. Smith, Governor, etc., dated April 30th, 1872. The Air-Line Railway crosses the northern portion of this lot.

LANDS IN GWINNETT COUNTY.

Land lot No. 268 in the 6th district of said county, containing two hundred and nine (209) acres besides the land occupied by the right-of-way of the A. & R. A-L. Railway, which passes through said lot, and a reservation of four (4) acres on the west side of said lot to Mrs. M. A. McKerley. This lot is unimproved timber lands.

LANDS IN FULTON COUNTY.

The undivided half interest in the parcel of land described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot of N. J. Hammond and Thomas Alexander (mentioned in inventory) on the north side of Castleberry street, running west along said street fifty feet; thence north two hundred feet, more or less, to Ford street; thence east along said street fifty feet to said Hammond and Alexander lot; thence south two hundred feet, more or less, to the beginning—being part of land lot eighty-four, in the fourteenth district, of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia; bought by said Hammond and Alexander at Tax Sale, on the 5th July, 1877.

Sold as the property of said deceased for distribution among his heirs. This December 6th, 1878

B. H. BROOMHEAD,
Administrator of Thos. Alexander, deceased.
107 dec7—d1aw4w sat

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y.
390 nov22 d1y thur sat tues

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head must be paid for in advance.

For Sheriff:

Please announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fulton county, associated with Messrs. C. W. WELLS, MATT. RYAN and R. W. WOODING as Deputies.
459 nov24 dtd A. M. PERKERSON.

We are authorized to announce the following ticket:

For Sheriff:
M. T. CASTLEBERRY.
For Deputies:
JAS. O. HARRIS.
JOHN H. ELLSWORTH.
JAS. J. MEADOR.
Jailer:
ANGUS T. MORRIS.
411 nov21 dtd

The People's Ticket.
For Sheriff:
W. A. WILSON.
Deputies:
L. P. THOMAS,
G. W. ANDERSON,
H. L. COLLIER.
Jailer:
T. J. MALONE.

For Sheriff.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county. Deputies, WHEELER MANGUM. JOHN D. PATTERSON and THOMAS F. BLACK. Jailer, WM. McCONNELL.
686 oct27 dtd B. N. WILLIFORD.

For Clerk of the Superior Court.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Superior Court of Fulton county. Election January 1st, 1879. JAS. D. COLLINS.
563 nov29 dtd

To the Citizens of Fulton county:

Believing in the right of any citizen to become a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, where the public interest of the county is not thereby imperiled, and that reasonable rotation is calculated to promote efficiency in the performance of the duties of county officers, I have determined to offer myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court with competent and reliable assistants.

Captain A. S. TALLEY, long and well known in this city as an efficient and courteous business man.

Mr. FRANK STEWART, a gentleman of experience in clerical duties, who has been totally disabled for outdoor work by the loss of a limb in the war, and Mr. ROBIN ADAIR, a young gentleman whose education, fine penmanship and courteous manners peculiarly fit him for a position as assistant in the Clerk's office.

If elected I think there will be no room for criticism as to the manner of conducting the business of the Clerk's office during my term.

Respectfully, etc., J. S. HOLLIDAY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain J. A. RICHARDSON as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, with the names of Colonel A. M. WALLACE and R. J. LOYAL as assistants in the office.

For Tax Collector.

SAM HOYLE is a candidate for Tax Collector. Election January 1st, 1879. 224 nov12 dtd

Judge W. W. CLAYTON is a candidate for Tax Collector. Election 1st January, 1879.

I respectfully announce my name as a candidate for Tax Collector for the county of Fulton, and, if elected, promise to discharge the duties of the office with perfect reliability.
GEORGE BOMAR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. WITHERSPOON as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county. 311

For the first time in my life, I am a candidate for civil office, and ask from fellow-citizens, among whom I have lived over thirty years, for their suffrages for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county. ER LAWSHE.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of F. A. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county.

For Tax Receiver.

J. B. LANGLEY announces himself a candidate for receiver of tax returns, with Seaborn Jones, of Oak Grove district, as clerk. Election January 1, 1879. 191 dec6dtd.

C. W. Winter announces his name as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, with Jas. A. Crussell as his Clerk.
0 dec3...d4w un wed

We are authorized to announce the name of Judge WILLIAM EZZARD as a candidate for reelection to the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county. Election 1st day of January next.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of CHARLES E. ROBINSON as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.
489 oct20 td

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, feeling assured my many friends will support me. Respectfully, L. B. LANGFORD.

To the Citizens of Fulton County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Tax Receiver, and ask your support for that position.
BILLIE BOMAR.

I am a candidate for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns of Fulton county at the ensuing election. R. S. WATERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. H. GRAMLING as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK A. HILLBURN as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county. MANY CITIZENS.

The friends of Dr. W. G. DRAKE announce him as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE, TO ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:05 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE.
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent.
june5...dtf

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 17, 1878.

On and after Tuesday, December 18, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 20 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 36 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 26 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

THROUGH SLEEPERS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA AND AND MACON ON TRAIN NO. 2.

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	1 55 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 15 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 [illegible] a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	7 [illegible] p m
Leaves Macon	7 25 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. G. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon.
380 dec20 dtf

STEAM ENGINES.

Mark W. Johnson & Co.
Early Rose Potatoes.
PURE STOCK, NOW READY.

STEAM ENGINES

july24tf

Also, Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, Garden Seeds in immense variety; Flowering Bulbs and Seeds. Grass Seeds, Fertilizers, Plows, etc.
27 MARIETTA STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FLORIDA HOTELS.

Windsor Hotel,
JACKSONVILLE..........FLORIDA,
The finest Furnished House in the South,
Opened on December 19th, 1878.
S. FRANK WARREN, Chief Clerk. | W. M. NICHOLS, Proprietor.
342 dec17 d1w

Grand National Hotel,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
Will be opened on the European Plan,
On the 25th of December, 1878.
E. B. THOMAS, Manager. | W. M. NICHOLS, Proprietor.

WHITNEY SIDE-BAR SPRING.



THE "WHITNEY
Side-Bar Spring

makes the finest riding wagon in the world; perfectly steady, and easier than the elliptic.

Is frictionless and noiseless, never breaks, weighs less than any spring made, and will carry more. Over 7,000 now in use. **Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.**

For sale by Carriage Hardware Dealers.

Can be attached to any side-bar wagon in use. Send for Circulars, Illustrations, and Price Lists.

W. F. WHITNEY & CO., Patentees & Manufact'rs.
437 MAIN STREET, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
30 dec5 d1m thur sat

YEAST POWDER.

KELLOGG'S YEAST POWDER.
A PERFECT BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.

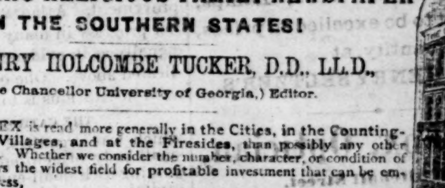
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187 mar12 d3t aw eom 6m

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THE LEADING RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTHERN STATES!

Rev. HENRY HOLCOMBE TUCKER, D.D., LL.D.,
(Late Chancellor University of Georgia,) Editor.

THE INDEX is read more generally in the Cities, in the Counting-Rooms, in the Villages, and at the Firesides, than possibly any other paper in the South. Whether we consider the number, character, or condition of its patrons, it offers the widest field for profitable investment that can be employed. Address,

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14.1878—d1y

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 349 dec17 d1m

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.
TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

JAMES P. SIMMONS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (Formerly of Lawrenceville but now of) NORCROSS, GA. Having accomplished the purposes for which he mainly retired from the bar, some nine years ago, has resumed the regular practice of his profession, and may again be employed by parties who desire such services. 556 November 27, 1878. d1m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. Office: 5 Austell's Building. 424 nov22 d1f

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW, At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 456 sep27 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA. As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
600 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FIELD BROS...............PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.
The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.
J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
R. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY...............PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
600 oct5 dtf oct29

BOARDING. Pleasant Rooms and Good Table Board at
FLORIDA HOUSE,
101 BROUGHTON ST.,
Next door to Marshall House,
429 sep20 d3m SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

F. W. HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
514 mar11...tf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER, Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS. Will attend to FUNERALS in all its Details, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers. Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

JOHN FLANNERY, JOHN L. JOHNSON,
Managing Partner of late firm L. J. Guilmartin & Co. 1865 to 1877.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
— AND —
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK,
Bay Street..................SAVANNAH, GA.
AGENTS FOR
Jewell's Mills Yarns & Domestic, etc.

BAGGING AND TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST market rates. PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION given to all business entrusted to us. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. 564 aug31 d&w4m

FLORIDA.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph,
348 dec18 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., November 15, 1878.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 18th inst. Trains will leave ATLANTA as follows:

†9 30 a. m.—Augusta, Athens, Macon, Washington and Way Stations, Charleston, Savannah, Port Royal.

No connection for Macon, or Washington, Georgia, on Sundays. Arrive Athens 4:25 p. m.; Washington 4:15 p. m.; Macon 7:30 p. m.; Augusta 5:16 p. m.

5 00 p. m.—Covington Accommodation.

6 00 p. m.—Augusta and Way Stations on Main Line, Charleston, Savannah, Columbia, Wilmington, Charlotte, Danville, Richmond, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East. Arrive Augusta 6:25 a. m.

Arrives at Atlanta from Augusta and Intermediate stations, 5:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m., from Covington, 7:50 a. m.

†Daily—Other Trains Daily Except Sundays. Trains run by Atlanta Time.

Superb, Improved Sleepers on Night Trains.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., November 5, 1878.

On and after Monday, November 11, trains on the Northeastern railroad will run as follows. Trains daily, except Sunday:

Leave Athens	6:30 a m
Arrive at Lula	8:55 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R. R.)	12:00 m
Leave Atlanta, " "	6:00 a m
Leave Lula	9:45 a m
Arrive at Athens	12:00 m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays an additional train will be run as follows:

Leave Athens	3:40 p m
Arrive at Lula	6:00 p m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R. R.)	10:30 p m
Leave Atlanta,	3:15 p m
Leave Lula	7:45 p m
Arrive at Athens	10:00 p m

Both trains connect closely at Lula with trains both east and west on Air-Line railroad.

JAS. M. EDWARDS,
nov10 dtf Superintendent.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Superior Court of Douglas county, Georgia, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the court, will sell at public outcry, before the court house door at Douglasville, in Douglas county, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1879, all the real estate belonging to the New Manchester Manufacturing Company, being one hundred and thirty-three and one-half acres, situate in Douglas county, Georgia, consisting of lot 882, and parts of lots Nos. 883, 928, 929, 954 and 953, in the 18th district and 2d section of original Cherokee, now Douglas county. Upon said property is a valuable Mill site and one of the best Water Powers in the State. Said sale to be made for partition and sold at the risk of Henry L. Russell, the former purchaser. Terms cash. Purchasers to pay for titles.

JNO. C. BOWDEN,
W. N. MAGOURK,
76 dec5 d1aw4w thur Commissioners.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

G. W. ADAIR..........................Auctioneer.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME by the deed of trust from Archer C. Glenn, executed September 4, 1875, and recorded in Book F of Fulton County Records, page 388, I will sell on Saturday, the fourth day of January, 1879, at the hour of three, at public auction, upon the premises, the following property to-wit: A tract of land lying in the city of Atlanta, in land lot seventy-nine (79) of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting ninety (90) feet on the west side of Peachtree street, and running back west same width as front, immediately north of an alley, two hundred (200) feet, more or less, to an alley, and known on the plat of the "Hunnicutt" property by the number "six." Terms: one hundred dollars cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest at 8 per cent., and bond for title given. JAS. W. HALL,
149 dec8 d1aw4w Trustee.

Administrator's Sale.

ON THE FIRST TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1879, will be sold before the Court House door, in the city of Atlanta, fifty acres of land, in the county of Fulton, being a part of land lots Nos. 186 and 153 of originally Henry now of Fulton county, in order to perfect titles.

C. C. EMBRY, Administrator.
33 dec4...d1aw4w

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE for Both sexes. Opens Sept. 18th. Seperate buildings and classes. Experienced instructors. Terms $240 per year. Address Rev. A. M. Jelly, D.D., Pres., New Windsor, Md. [386 aug21 d30t,wed sat tues nov26 d18t wed sat tues

GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 100; closed at 100.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 1-16d; in New York at 9c; in Atlanta at 8c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, warmer cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, December 20, 10:31 P. M.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.12	33	89	E.	.15	L't rain.
Augusta	30.23	35	100	N. E.	.14	L't rain.
Savannah	30.15	47	92	N. E.	.21	L't rain.
Key West	30.09	72	95	E.	.02	Clear.
Galveston	30.03	44	92	N. W.	.01	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.14	41	82	N.	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.15	32	89	N. W.	.02	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.84	55	93	E.	.04	L't rain.
Mobile	29.90	54	96	S. E.	.02	L't rain.
Montgomery	30.00	43	91	E.	.14	L't rain.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 20, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hu-mid'y	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.43	37	71	N. E.	Thr't'ing.
11:38	30.41	36	70	E.	L't rain.
2 p. m.	30.31	35	80	E.	L't rain.
4:06	30.28	34	90	E.	L't rain.
9 p. m.	30.16	39	90	E.	L't rain.

Mean daily bar	30.268	Maximum ther	.37
Mean daily ther	35.0	Minimum ther	.33
Mean daily humid.	80.3	Total rainfall	.32

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
110 dec7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

New Saddlery House—C. W. Motes & Co.
Assignee's notice—Toombs Spearman.
Dissolution—Hightower, Maddox & Co.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 21, 1878.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Sidewalks are slippery.

—Pay your taxes and vote.

—Go and attend the fair.

—Barrett in Lear to-night.

—Bad weather for young ducks.

—We must have a better fire alarm.

—Secure your seats for Barrett to-night.

—Pay up and vote. No taxes—no ballot.

—The trees are decorated with icicles.

—Poems on the "mud" are now in order.

—A score of toy-shops are in full blast.

—Where, oh where is old Limerick gone?

—Fires were quite comfortable last night.

—Everybody who can afford it is buying Christmas goodies.

—The city court is about to adjourn for the Christmas holidays.

—Two pair of socks for a nickel. Next we will have a dress suit for a quarter.

—The soap-man melted out of existence yesterday.

—A man might have been burned up last night and not suffered at all with heat.

—Slopy, slushy, cold, dark and dreary was yesterday.

—Drop in at the Benevolent home fair to-night and get a plate of steaming oysters.

—The registry book at the library is fast filling up.

—Yesterday the weather was bad enough to give an iron horse a cold.

—The hotels are crowded with numerous visitors from distant states.

—Scarratt serves up venison with his fifteen cent lunch to-day.

—Go to the Benevolent home fair to-night at Concordia hall.

—A Cartersville man purchased $500 worth of furniture in our city yesterday.

—Before purchasing your Christmas presents consult the lady managers of the fair

—Hack hire is cheaper in Atlanta than in any other city in Georgia.

—The livery stables were well patronized by the society boys last night.

—Saturday night, all will be life and gayety.

—Atlanta has her full share of newspaper correspondents.

—The whistle of the average Air-Line engine is blown at every cross-tie.

—Nothing new in the vicinity of the city hall.

—Boot-blacks did a slow business yesterday. To-day they will reap a harvest.

—We saw a lady upon Broad street yesterday wearing a pair of red top boots.

—Since the hog ordinance was forced into effect these animals have become rather scarce.

—Have you paid your taxes? If you have not, you cannot vote for county officers.

—The man who repairs umbrellas will have a fine patronage for the coming two weeks.

—It was cold yesterday, and don't you forget it. Hong Kong and north pole exchanges please copy.

—What has become of our local military? We have not seen one of the boys in gray out in their uniforms for several months.

—There are thirty-seven inmates at the "home," and all of them are down in bed sick.

—Cotton-shippers had a vacation yesterday. This time was changed to the weather account.

—The boys of the R. E. Lee fire company are anticipating a fine time when they receive their new engine.

—Executive notes were scarce yesterday. A visit to the office was very unprofitable to the reporter.

—A man who promenaded the streets yesterday without a heavy overcoat was looked upon as a fit subject for the lunatic asylum.

—There was rather a down-fall of the paper in the bill-boards yesterday. In a good many instances the paper was washed off entirely.

—Candidates did their canvassing yesterday in spite of the weather. One of them was so busy that he did nor know that it had rained.

—George Heard, colored, of Washington, Ga., is arranging for an excursion to Atlanta on the 27th inst. This excursion will be joined at Union Point by another from Athens.

—The agent of the Barrett troupe, now in this city, is distributing circulars for the Detroit Free Press, a journal known all over the land for its wit and its general good qualities.

—Everybody seems to wonder how Scarratt can set up such a sumptuous meal for fifteen cents. We learn that his business is rapidly increasing and are glad of it, for he deserves success.

—If any man in town knows how to cook and serve up toast beef it is Scarratt. He gives a good square meal for fifteen cents from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. every day.

THE FIREMEN'S FAIR.

The Brilliant Bazar of Gate City Fire Company.

In James' hall on Thursday night was began the handsome bazar gotten up by the friends and in the interest of Gate City fire company No. 5. This is the youngest and one of the most popular organizations in Atlanta, and the mention that something is to take place in which it is interested always calls out the presence and zeal of its friends.

THE FAIR ITSELF

is nicely and elegantly arranged, and its management is confided to the hands of a most competent corps of ladies. They have expended countless energies in the work of preparation, and will be satisfied with nothing short of complete success. They are enthusiastic in their efforts, and to help the gallant heroes of the red shirts appears to them more a genuine pleasure than a self-imposed duty.

THE PRIZE CONTESTS.

There are a number of fine prizes to be contested for by the popular candidates of the department.

The privilege of naming the new steamer will be contested for by Misses Van Winkle and Stapler.

A nice silk hat to be awarded to the most popular candidate for chief.

A gold-headed cane between the presidents of each company.

A gold badge, donated by Mr. Er Lawshe, for the most popular foreman of any company.

The contests will be very interesting, and will excite a great deal of generous rivalry. Refreshments served by the ladies. A fine string band will be in attendance, and dancing every evening.

Everything that can be done to add to the pleasure of a visit to the fair will be brought into play and it is hoped that all our citizens will put in an appearance and help the fund which is to put the heroic boys of number five on a solid basis.

They have had the enterprise to add another steamer to our fire department—a work worth thousands annually in the protection of property in this city. Such pride and pluck are well deserving of substantial recognition. Do not forget that it will not be fair for you to fail to attend this pleasant and elegant fair between this and next Thursday night.

OUR LIBRARY ENTERPRISES.

The Progress of the Catholic Library Sketched—The Work of the Present and the Future.

The real and earnest growth of a city in all the essentials of metropolitanism is best indicated in the birth and healthy progress of institutions which contribute to the mental enjoyment and profit, and moral elevation of the people. Such enterprises, taking the form of libraries, reading rooms, literary associations and scientific bodies, indicate that the people have sufficient seasons of repose from active labor to indulge their tastes and to seek this manner of improvement. Atlanta has given evidence of her progress in many ways, but in none so signally as in evidences of the character indicated above. One of her best successes in such institutions is to be found in

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY,

which was organized over a year ago by a small body of gentlemen of this city. Beginning with small encouragement and light capital, and with the prestige of an older and popular institution against them, these gentlemen pushed forward with noble zeal and gained constant accessions of numbers and influence. In the brief space of time that has intervened, the library association has enrolled

OVER TWO HUNDRED PAYING MEMBERS,

all of whom take a deep interest in its welfare, and are zealous workers for its success. Beginning on a blank-book, in which to keep their minutes, they now have two thousand volumes upon their shelves, embracing every department of literature, every field of art and science, romance, poetry, history, essay, review, religion, domestic and political economy, philosophy and politics. This is a remarkable showing and speaks eloquently of the enthusiasm which has characterized the labor. The association closed its first year's work with money remaining in its treasury. The books had been well read and circulated and the ultimate success of the institution was no longer left in question.

IN NEED OF NEW QUARTERS.

The growth of membership and swelling store of books have made it already a necessity that the association should seek new and ampler accommodations. In looking around a most feasible project seemed to happily present itself. That was to finish up this uncompleted basement of the splendid Catholic church, and this was agreed upon and undertaken. By this arrangement the library has secured a permanent home reduced its rent account and transferred a handsome monthly sum to the funds used for the purchase of new books. The new quarters will be fitted up in handsome style and will be as comfortable, commodious and elegant as could be desired.

THE THREE HALLS

into which the new quarters will be divided will be of ample and admirable arrangement and service. The first one, on the side of the church next to the convent, will be fitted up as the library proper and reading room. It will be sixteen feet wide and fifty-five feet in length. It will be carpeted, splendidly lighted and heated, and prove one of the most inviting retreats in all Atlanta.

The center hall will be thirty-five feet wide and fifty-five feet deep and will be set apart as the library lecture and debating hall. It will be arranged for this use and will comfortably accommodate an audience of five hundred persons.

The hall next to Hunter street will be devoted to Sunday-school and other purposes as required.

When fully installed in these elegant rooms the association will have little else to do than devote its attention to making the institution one of daily increasing usefulness. Its membership is sure to rapidly increase to heavy figures and the attractions monthly added to its shelves will be magnets of great power in drawing patronage and strength. The phenomenal success already attained is a solid guarantee for the future.

THE LADIES' FAIR

in aid of this enterprise, to assist in defraying the expenses incurred by this new domicilation, begins on the 26th instant in one of the large rooms in the Markham house block. The fair will be conducted by those skillful and indefatigable ladies who have always conducted our Catholic fairs to brilliant endings. They are sparing no efforts that will assist in making this fair the leading attraction of the season. The happiest conceits in the shape of tables, the most novel devices and the most exciting and puzziing contests are being arranged. We will risk nothing in saying that this fair will be unique in every particular.

The purpose of these noble ladies is highly laudable, as it is to give to Atlanta a library where every dollar will go into books and library attractions and not a cent be thrown away upon useless show. The institution deserves the patronage of all our people since its directory is explicit in saying that while it is the "Catholic" library association, it is not sectarian or exclusive. It is open to all who desire to enter. A look at its shelves shows authorities of all shades of opinion upon nearly all questions. Macauley and Hume, Lingnel and D'Aubigne are side by side with books that maintain the opposite theories. And this is the liberal and admirable policy of the association.

Hamlet.

"Hamlet" is the greatest work of the greatest human mind. In it Shakspeare touches the highest point of all his greatness. Coleridge says "Hamlet" is the darling of every nation into which English literature has been carried. The drama is a mine of exhaustless intellectual wealth. In it is the sublimest eloquence wrung from a tortured soul; the sweetest melody of poetry which is exquisite even for Shakspeare; the most touching pathos expressing the deepest sorrows of a troubled life. The drama is a mystery, and its deepest, truest meaning has been a question for the most acute minds and the most finished scholarship. Volumes have been written to give the varied interpretations of that great hidden meaning, which flashes out in such wondrous power, and yet disappears before the quickest gaze can read it with certainty. Men have grown into fame simply because they wrote or talked well of "Hamlet." The central figure of the play has been the subject of such profound study as has been accorded to few figures in history. His sorrows are known to all. His life-tempest lost by cruel fate, left in the wild commotion without a purpose strong enough to hold it true to the ends at which it aims. His human weakness and its weariness of the continual struggle of life — all these have been learned by heart and have called from the world the tribute of its purest sympathy.

Last night Lawrence Barrett appeared here for the first time as "Hamlet." It is not his most famous role, though some critics pronounce it his best. "Hamlet" has been played in Atlanta twice before. Forrest, when old and halt, in the evenings of his life and fame snatched from the past a temporary youth and thrilled his hearers with the sad soliloquy of the Danish prince. Booth, in the meridian of his fame and in the plentitude of his power, stepped on our boards in this, his most famous role, in the presence of the finest audience ever seen in Atlanta. Forrest's conception of the character was very different from that of Booth. It had more power and less grace, more defects but more great salient points that pushed themselves into unfailing recollection. Barrett comes between the two, as it were. He has much of the strength of Forrest and some of the ease of Booth. He does not conceive as quiet a "Hamlet" as does Booth, but throws into the character more passion, which sometimes almost mounts to fierceness. His reading is admirable—perfect in sweetness and strength. The soliloquy and suicide is spoken with a sincerity which leaves a sad spell on the audience. In the interviews with the queen the deep searching questions are put with rare power, and the entire scenes are vividly portrayed.

Barrett's acting, when the mock play is in progress, is the result, of course, of long and tedious study, but it comes along so smoothly that it carries the intense interest of every spectator in its easy course.

In the graveyard scene he was quite natural, and the climatic tragedy was well wrought in its every particular. Perhaps the finest scene last night was the interview with Ophelia, where love struggled so hard for the mastery of the troubled soul. Taken as a work of art, Barrett's "Hamlet" has in it much that is admirable and much that is thrilling, though we cannot pronounce it his best performance. The support is fair. There will be no matinee this afternoon as heretofore announced. To-night "Lear" will be given. In this role Barrett is very famous.

THE BENEVOLENT FAIR.

In the Rooms Last Night—The Expectations for To-Night.

The fair of the ladies' Benevolent home was not well attended last night. The foregoing sentence is written very much against our will, as we would have liked to have chronicled the fact that the attendance was very large. Such, however, was not the case. Few persons visited the hall during the early part of the evening, and not a very large crowd gathered in the hall after the performance at the opera house. There was too much opposition to it last night for the managers to overcome.

The bad weather took complete control of every portion of our city and kept many away who would have attended. In the large hall of the same building Sprague's minstrels caught a large crowd, and the opera house across the way was filled. With all of this, it was surprising that anyone attended the fair at all. The tables are still covered with every variety of handsome articles. To-day the hall will be kept open and a choice lunch served at any hour.

To-night it is expected that there will be a large attendance. The goods offered for sale at all of the tables are being sold at half price. The ladies can very easily afford to do this, as many of these were donated to the fair. Go up to-night and help the ladies out in this great undertaking. Remember that there are many inmates at the home who are greatly in need of assistance. You are not expected to give your money to the fair and get nothing in return. On the contrary, you can get anything that you desire at actually half price.

The City Court.

HON. RICHARD H. CLARK, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The city court of Atlanta met at the usual hour yesterday morning.

The trial of the unfinished case of Hurt vs. Atlanta street railroad company was resumed. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The case of Purnell vs. the Western and Atlantic railroad, suit for damages sustained to stock while being transported over the line. Verdict for plaintiff.

The court then adjourned to meet Monday morning next at the regular hour, when the constitutionality of the act of the legislature of February, 1876, abolishing the Georgia state lottery, will be argued. After the disposal of this question the court will adjourn until the second Monday in January for the trial of criminal business. The calendar is now filled with civil cases set down for trial in February.

The court will meet on the second Monday of the month, at which time the trial of the cases on the calendar will be commenced.

Paying Poll Taxes.

It is said that the voters of the county are not flocking very unanimously to the tax-collector's office to put themselves in shape for voting on new year's day. In the county election it will be necessary that the voter shall have paid all taxes required of him for the year 1878, and the contests over the offices will be so sharp that few of those not registered on the tax books will have the pleasure of voting. This matter should be attended to at once. Many of the delinquents are already double taxed for their failure to pay in season.

POLICE POINTS.

—Bad weather for the police.

—Captain Flynn had his ears mildewed last night by the bad weather.

—A few persons were arrested last night charged with being drunk and disorderly.

—Police officers found it quite difficult last night to get on the dry side of the streets.

—The pound in the rear of the station-house has not a hog in it at present. Nevertheless, it is a hog-pen all the same.

—The recorder's chain-gang was housed yesterday afternoon at an early hour on account of the severe weather.

—William Crew, Oscar Green and Matt Green were arrested yesterday upon suspicion. It is thought that they stole eighty towels and twenty-five sheets from the laundry.

—A good many people favor the abolishment of the board of police commissioners. They think that the exclusive control of the police force should be vested in the chief.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. Glascock Mayes, of Augusta, is visiting Atlanta.

—Senator Seaton Grantland, of Griffin, is in the city on a visit.

—Captain John Milledge is confined to his room with a sprained foot.

—Honorable W. L. Vaughn, of Gwinnett county, was in the city yesterday.

—Doctor J. T. Banks and Mr. C. G. Mills, of Griffin, were in the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. C. Hunter left yesterday afternoon for an extensive trip through the north and west.

—Major A. G. Daniel, representing Lewis Cook, of Cincinnati, is in the city on a brief visit.

—Honorable A. Pratt Adams, of Chatham county, is in the city attending the supreme court.

—Mr. T. R. Mills, a leading member of the Griffin bar, was visiting our city yesterday.

—Colonel Virgil Powers, a prominent railroad official of Macon, Georgia, is in the city.

—Colonel Pete Lawshe, editor of the Gainesville Southron, is in the city. It is rumored that he came down to visit Barrett.

—Dr. George H. Rohe's recent lecture on the nature of storms created much talk among our local scientific students. A full synopsis of it will appear in to-morrow's CONSTITUTION.

—Gainesville Eagle: We learn that Rev. T. P. Cleveland, for some years pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place, has been invited to take charge of the Third Presbyterian church, Atlanta. We have not heard whether the call is accepted.

—Augusta News: Captain Dick Spalding, the brawny Kentuckian and the big-fisted chief of the wholesale shoe trade of Atlanta, is in town to-day, but will leave this evening for Florida, where he will spend a month with Colonel Nicholls. Dick goes to recuperate his health, so he says; but when a man weighs 248 pounds, with lungs and limbs like a three year old, it is a difficult matter to see through it. However, we will turn him over to Nicholls, and expect a report later in the season.

—The many friends of Mr. N. J. Vedder and his charming lady will regret to learn that they left for New Orleans Sunday last, at which point Mr. Vedder has been ordered to report. Mr. Vedder was the assistant paymaster of the United States troops stationed in this city. During his residence here for the past year he has been a guest of the Markham. By his pleasant, social manners he has made numerous friends among our best citizens. We hope that at an early day he will be again in our midst. In the meantime we join with his friends in wishing him and his excellent lady much happiness in their new home.

OUR CHRISTMAS DISPLAY.
CONSISTING OF
$10,000 Diamonds,
$20.000 Watches & Jewelry,
$5,000 Solid Silver,
$5,000 Plated Ware,
$5,000 Fancy Goods.
We are offering at prices that cannot be competed with.
The very large stock which we have, and the necessity of reducing it, compel us to offer goods at lower prices than are usually quoted.
We ask special attention to our immense assortment of GOLD Necklaces and Lockets of new and beautiful patterns; also, Gold-headed CANES, RINGS, BUTTONS, SETS, etc.
Our stock of SOLID SILVER PRESENTS is more varied and attractive than any that has ever been offered here.
We invite an examination of our goods and prices.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall St.
55 dec5 d4w

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

Evening Post Business Office,
No. 32 Broad street, next door to CONSTITUTION office—street floor. To insure insertion same day, advertisements must be handed in by 1 p. m. See this afternoon's Post. dec21 d1t

1,000 pounds Dressed Turkeys Also, Apples and Oranges just received by
McMILLAN & SNOW,
427 dec21 d1t 25 Marietta street.

—To-day is the last day of the sale of Japanese Goods and China at 12 Marietta street at auction and private sale.
431 dec21 d1t

NOTICE,
Business Men of Atlanta!
On Monday, 23d, an extra of 3,000 copies above the regular edition of the Planter and Grange will be issued. These will be thoroughly distributed in the counties of Campbell, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, among the farming population trading in Atlanta. An excellent opportunity is thus presented for the business men of Atlanta to reach this class of customers. Advertisement received until 5 o'clock this afternoon. FRANK GORDON, Publisher.
dec21 d1t 27 and 29 Broad street.

Large Selected Stock of Cigars at Auction by E. H. Olcott & Co.
We will sell at auction, commencing on Monday morning, December 23d, at No. 12 Marietta street, the largest and best selected stock of Cigars ever offered at auction or private sale in this city. The stock embraces all the favorite brands and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale will continue from day to day until closed out, as this stock must be sold. Remember day of sale and be on hand. Sales at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m.
E. H. OLCOTT & CO.,
414 dec20 d3t Auctioneers.

—Red Ash Anthracite Coal, best and cheapest. Nothing better. No dust, no dirt, no soot, last all day and burns up clean. Just received 48 car-loads. Send your orders to W. S. WILSON & BRO.,
25 N. Broad street and 49 Decatur.
394 dec19 d5t thur sat sun tues thur

If You Have Never
Used Dooley's Yeast Powder get a package the next time you buy baking powder, and test it. After a few trials, we are confident you will give it the preference over all others. It is absolutely pure; every package is strictly full weight, and it never fails in making rolls, bread, biscuits, cake, corn-bread, waffles, muffins, and all similar articles, deliciously light, good, and wholesome.

—Our friend Shields, 108 Peachtree street, has the finest car load of cattle it has been our pleasure to notice in a long time. He has four that will weigh eight thousand pounds. All those who wish first-class Meat will call on him, 108 Peachtree street, as he always keeps the best and will see that you are waited on in first-class style. Don't forget the place, 108 Peachtree street, and trade with one who tries to please you.
425 dec21 d2t

Dr. J. S. Holliday,
An esteemed citizen, who has resided many years in this community, will carry the county over both his opponents. Messrs. Collins and Venable, though clever young men, have fed out of the county crib long enough. Turn about is fair play in any party.
Dr. Holliday and the assistants he has associated with himself will give satisfaction in both court-room and the office where the county records are kept. At any rate it is the determination of many of the voters in the county and city, whom I have met, to give them a "FAIR CHANCE."

—The auction of Japanese Goods and other fine Xmas Presents at 12 Marietta street to-day (last day) at 10 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. 431 dec21 d1t

—For repairs on all kinds of Vehicles go to Jarvis & Stokes. Factory 44 Line street.
312 dec15 1wk

Ladies
Are offered Millinery, Cloaks, Fancy Goods, etc., during the next few days at New York cost at Mrs. Heald's, No. 31 Whitehall street.
249 dec14 dtf

ASTONISHING!!!
300 gallons of Oysters to be delivered at No. 15 Peachtree street by 24th instant. Be sure and put in your orders in advance.
426 dec21 d1t EMERY & PRINCE.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

W L Vaughn, Lawrenceville, Ga; N T Branett, Hampton; E M Brown, T R Mills, Griffin; L B Scott, T Ryan, Sante Fe, New Mexico; S L Malone, Chicago; E Snowdon, G Ober, J I Ober, Baltimore; J B Johnson, Augusta; G W Daley, Philadelphia; S Joseph, Cincinnati; J H McMullen, Louisville; Thos Evans, New York; C G Mills, Ga; J Haynes, J T Spence, G Y Tiquor, Jonesboro; B S Catlett, Maryville; Virgil Powers, Macon; Mrs Jennings and child, C M Sevia, New Orleans; P A Keys, S C; W W Clark, Miss M E Clark, Miss Bell Clark, Covington; W H Morgan, Jonesboro; S D Dautzlen, S C; Chas X Cordier, New York; T P Rae, Murfreesboro; D K Lance, Cleveland, Tenn; R M Cleveland, Tenn; Jere N Williams, Clayton, Ala; G W Benson, Marietta; J A McMurry, Ga; D Watson, Ohio; Miss S S Candler, Cincinnati; Miss L Lowry, Gainesville; B F Neville, Chattanooga; Dr J F Banks, Griffin; W H Dugger, Washington; H P Western, D J Newell, New York; P C Doyle, W J Murphy, S J Blockley, T J Looney, Jr, P C Carr, Ga.

Kimball House.

N J Syeyer, J Hulbern, W P Warren, S Levy, New York; E L Seary, Providence; F M Riley, Clarksville, Tenn; A Marshall, Barnesville; F N Buck, C Richardson, A Bradford, Wilmington, Del; H M Reed, Boston; T S West, Philadelphia; J Cichaw, New Orleans; T L Evans, J L Evans, N C; P F Lawshe, Miss Estill Lawshe, Miss A Lawshe, Gainesville; Mrs P L Van Duran, Rochester; J W Rose, Barnesville; Seaton Grantland, A Bates, Griffin; J C Clements, Lafayette; R J Henderson, Covington; T W Darey, H C Barton, H J Fonda, J A Lane, W A McConnell, New York; J B Tye, Athens; C H Stockell, Nashville; J W Little, Madison; R F Wright and lady, Elberton; Z W Sprague, J P Sutton, Y Landgon W T Hugaley, West Point; R G Lotting, Memphis; B F Melton, Ga; A J Mullen, Hartwell, Ga; Miss Foster, Miss Thorme, Miss Stockman, Lawrence Barrett and wife, New York; J E Blalock, W B Stewart, Jonesboro; W D Bozer, Hogansville; S J Blalock, N R Hambriek, Fayetteville; R M Buford, Va; C Mason, Duff Hanvy, Ga; L Landreth, Philadelphia; H Tink, Lynchburg; M Stanton, Selma, Ala; C M McGee, J R Ogden, Knoxville; H Blanchard, Boston; B P Hutchinson, W H Goodnow, Chicago; L Williams, Memphis.

JOHN KEELY.
"Where Real Bargains are to be Found, There do Crowds Congregate."
Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!
Just Opened at Prices Simply Ridiculously Low!
More CLOAKS than any four houses in Georgia can Exhibit.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN IMMENSE WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE IN NEW YORK CLEARED OUT AT FIFTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR.
If you want a $ 3.75 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $ 6.50.
If you want a $ 4.50 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $ 7.50.
If you want a $ 5.00 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $ 9.00.
If you want a $ 6.00 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $11.00.
If you want a $ 7.50 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $14.00.
If you want a $ 9.00 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $17.00.
If you want a $10.00 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $18.00.
If you want a $12.50 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $20.00.
If you want the finest CLOAK made, at half price, go to JOHN KEELY'S.
One Hundred and Fifty MISSES' CLOAKS just opened, in all sizes,
CHEAP! CHEAP!
If anybody jests about advertising an immense stock of CLOAKS at half their value, be assured that I am in solid earnest.
I Challenge Competition in the Cloak Trade.
I have got the inside track in this line of goods, and will prove it by my prices and styles.
Call at once, for so great are the Bargains that I expect to sell 50 to 75 Cloaks a day this week, at JOHN KEELY'S.
360 dec17 dtildec25

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 20, 1878.

GOLD—
Buying ....100 | Selling 101
EXCHANGE—
Buying at........par | Selling........¼ prem.

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	104@105	Atlanta City 8s	107@109
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	113@115
Georgia 7s gold	110@111	Augusta City 7s	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	65@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	83@ 85	Macon City	45@ 50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	105@107	Ga. R. R. 7s	102@104
		Ga. R. R. 6s	95@ 97
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	105@107	A. & W. P. R.R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R.R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	100@102	W. & A. R.R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta Water	99@102		
Atlanta City 7s	99@101		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	75@ 78	South Wes R.R.	96@ 99
Central R. R.	73@ 75	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	103@105		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Noon—Stocks irregula. Money 4@5. Gold 100. Exchange—long $4 82¾; short $4 87¼. Governments nominal. State Bonds weak.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Evening.—Money 4@5. Exchange $4 82¼. Gold 100. Governments generally firm; new fives 106⅝. State Bonds dull. Stocks animated.

N. Y. Central	110¾	Chicago & N. W.	48¼
Erie	18⅝	Preferred	75⅝
Lake Shore	69¾	Rock Island	119⅝
Illinois Central	77¼	Western Union	92⅝
Pittsburg	82½		

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold ....$118,750,665 Currency........$46,683,291
Sub-treasury payments:
Bonds........$111,000 Interest........$84,000
Customs receipts to-day $222,000.

LONDON, December 20—noon.—Erie 19.

PARIS, December 20—1:30 p.m.—Rentes 112f, 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 20, 1878.

The circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers association in reviewing the trade for the week ending last night, says: "Considerable business was done in the early part of the week, a large proportion being exports. American cotton was nearly a farthing higher on Tuesday. On Wednesday the market was quieter and the improvement was partly lost; but to-day, Thursday, it is again firmer. American is about ⅛d above the price of last Thursday with a good demand. In Sea Island the business has been very limited with prices unchanged. Futures advanced a farthing to 5-16d by Monday, then declined to 3-16d until Wednesday afternoon, when there was a strong reaction which increased in force, the market closing at the highest prices of Monday."

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton firm; middlings 8; low middlings 7¾.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	189
Air Line Railroad	63
Georgia Railroad	92
Central Railroad	107
Western and Atlantic Railroad	2
West Point Railroad	157
Total	610
Receipts previously	62,142
Total	62,752
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	62,853

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	434
Shipments previously	52,473
Total	52,907
Stock on hand	9,946

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Receipts to-day	610
Receipts same day last year	1,363
Decrease	753
Receipts since September 1	62,853
Corresponding date last year	74,035
Decrease	11,482

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, December 20—noon—Cotton firm; middling uplands 5 1-16; middling Orleans 5 7-16; sales 8,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000; receipts 16,500; American 12,500; futures opened 1-16 cheaper, but have since partially recovered; uplands, low middling clause, December delivery 5 1-16; January and February delivery 5 1-16@5 3-32; February and March delivery 5 5-32@5 3-16; April and May delivery 5 7-32, 5¼; May and June delivery 5 5-32. Sales of the week 51,000; American 42,000; speculation 10,000; actual export 15,000; imports 71,000; American 60,000; stock 333,000; American 202,000; afloat 316,000; American 271,000.

LIVERPOOL, December 20—2:00 p.m—Uplands, low middling clause, December delivery 5 3-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 20.—4:00 p.m.—Market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer and slightly dearer for all articles; uplands, low middling clause, December delivery 5⅛; January and February delivery 5⅛; March and April delivery 5 7-32; June and July 5 13-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 20—5:00 p.m.—Futures firm; uplands, low middling clause, December and January delivery 5⅛; February and March delivery 5 5-32; March and April delivery 5¼.

NEW YORK, December 20—Noon.—Cotton market dull; sales 249 bales; middling uplands 9; middling Orleans 9⅛; futures steady.

December	8.97	February	9.27
January	9.12	March	9.42

NEW YORK, December 20.—Evening.—Cotton quiet and firm; sales 321 bales; uplands 9; Orleans 9⅛; net receipts for the week 5,104; gross 26,556; exports to Great Britain 3,680; France 1,903; continent 3,416; sales 5,021; stock 77,990; net receipts to-day 1,842; gross 3,947; futures closed buoyant; sales 90,000 bales.

December	9.15@9.17	April	9.74@9.75
January	9.27@9.28	May	9.88
February	9.46@9.47	June	9.99@10.00
March	9.61@9.62	July	10.08@10.10

NEW YORK, December 20.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	212,407
Same time last year	232,052
Showing a decrease	19,645
Total receipts to date	2,374,575
Same time last year	2,071,438
Showing an increase	303,137
Exports for the week	118,510
Same week last year	131,806
Showing a decrease	13,296
Total exports to date	1,271,204
Same time last year	954,983
Showing an increase	316,221
Stock at all United States ports	765,259
Same time last year	811,086
Showing a decrease	45,827
Stock at interior towns, Memphis estim'd	175,827
Same time last year	132,463
Showing an increase	43,364
Stock at Liverpool	333,000
Same time last year	338,000
Showing a decrease	5,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	271,000
Same time last year	240,000
Showing an increase	31,000

GALVESTON, December 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 8⅝; low middlings 7⅞; good ordinary 7⅛; net receipts 1,099 bales; gross —; sales 2,524; stock 114,529.

Weekly—Net receipts 20,740; gross 20,986; sales 21,195; exports to Great Britain 5,811; France 2,105; continent 861; coastwise 3,367.

NORFOLK, December 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 8⅝; net receipts 1,966 bales; gross —; stock 28,600; sales 460.

Weekly—Net receipts 19,088; gross —; sales 4,078; exports to Great Britain 10,273; coastwise 9,768.

BALTIMORE, December 20—Cotton firm; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 8; net receipts 250 bales; gross 655; sales 425; stock 4,102.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,306; gross 3,730; sales 1,451; spinners 431; exports to Great Britain 2,336; coastwise 196.

BOSTON, December 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 9½; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 1,077 bales; gross 2,506; sales —; stock 2,575.

Weekly—Net receipts 10,181; gross 15,455; sales —; exports to Great Britain 2,864.

WILMINGTON, December 20. Cotton steady; middlings 8⅝; low middlings 8; good ordinary 7⅛; net receipts 489 bales; gross —; sales 75; stock 9,996.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,480; gross —; sales 592; exports to continent 3,011; coastwise 1,504.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 631 bales; gross 2,210; sales 607; to spinners 594; stock 7,711.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,693; gross 6,162; sales 2,997; spinners 2,901; exports to Great Britain 2,108.

SAVANNAH, December 20.—Cotton very firm; middlings 8½; low middlings 8⅛; good ordinary 7⅛; net receipts 3,790 bales; gross 3,800; sales 2,000; stock 76,963.

Weekly—Net receipts 25,694; gross 25,910; sales 10,400; exports to Great Britain 3,641; continent 11,754; coastwise 6,820.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 8⅝; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 7⅛; net receipts 10,298 bales; gross 11,783; sales 16,000; stock 289,762.

Weekly—Net receipts 71,535; gross 83,653; sales 55,000; exports to Great Britain 16,954; France 14,993; continent 12,988; coastwise 4,812.

MOBILE, December 20. Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 8⅝; low middlings 8; good ordinary 7⅛; net receipts 4,440 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 62,348.

Weekly—Net receipts 24,264; gross —; sales 12,800; exports to France 4,383; coastwise 12,499.

Memphis not received.

AUGUSTA, December 20. Cotton steady; middlings 8⅛; low middlings 7⅞; good ordinary 7¼; net receipts 1,231 bales; gross ...; sales 1,112; stock 22,943.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,379; total sales 5,787.

CHARLESTON, December 20.—Cotton firmer; middlings 9⅛; low middlings 8⅜; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 3,929 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 85,857.

Weekly—Net receipts 20,484; gross —; sales 16,000; exports to Great Britain 4,704; France 5,190; continent 4,470; coastwise 2,069.

MONTGOMERY, December 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 8⅛; low middlings 7⅞; good ordinary 7⅛; net receipts of the week 6,043 bales; shipments 4,019; stock of 1878, 14,460; stock of 1877, 16,189; sales total 4,019.

MACON, December 20.—Cotton steady; middlings 7⅞; low middlings 7½; good ordinary 7; net receipts of the week 2,578 bales; sales 2,043; stock of 1878, 6,396; of 1877, 11,137; shipments 1,731.

COLUMBUS, December 20—Cotton quiet; middlings 7¾; low middlings 7⅛; good ordinary 7¼; net receipts of the week 4,968 bales; shipments 2,294; sales 2,253; spinners 432; stock of 1878, 14,305; of 1878, 13,354.

NASHVILLE, December 20—Cotton steady; middlings 8⅛; low middlings 7⅝; good ordinary 7⅛; net receipts of the week 2,214 bales; shipments 2,281; sales 1,910.

SELMA, December 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 8⅛; low middlings 8; good ordinary 7⅛; receipts of the week 5,934 bales; shipments 5,422; stock of 1878, 15,824; stock of 1877, 9,864.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—19@20c.
BUTTER—dull; choice 16@17; fair 12@14; common 10@11.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 8@10c; turkeys 9@12c.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔ lb.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4¼; common cattle 3⅛@4; good cattle 4@3¼; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00a$1 20.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—40; seed 50a60.
HAY—Timothy 90a$1 00; Clover none
CORN—63@65.
MEAL—65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—75.
POTATOES—Irish ℔ bbl $2 00.
ONIONS—$1 75@$2 00.
CABBAGE—Northern 7@12½c ℔ lb.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@47.
COFFEE—Rio 13½a17½; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¾; white extra C 9½; extra C 9; yellow 8a9; New Orleans 8a10.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 25; extra $4 50@$4 75; family $5 25; extra family $5 50; fancy $6 00a$6 25.
BACON—Clear sides 6⅛; sugar-cured hams 10.
GREEN MEATS—4⅛.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 4¾; bulk strips none.
LARD—Tierces kjt 7¾; kegs and cans 8; refined 7¼.
CREAM CHEESE—10½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 15.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 40.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 ℔ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 50a4 00; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 75; buck 2 00.

Tobacco.

Trade active and prices fully maintained. Manufactured Tobacco — very common and unreliable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a1 00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin 1 00; Leather wood 1 00; natural leaf 1 00; Calhoun 1 25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Smoking Tobacco—Common assorted sizes 45a50; medium 50a55; Durham best standard brands 58a60.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8⅛a9½; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $6 00; Palermo $8 50; Menton $8 00 ℔ box; Apples, northern $3 00 a3 50; Oranges, $2 00a$2 50 ℔ 100; Cocoanuts 6; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 7c; Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 13a14c; Almonds 20a22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½a10; Filberts 12½a15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Evening.—Flour strongly in buyers favor; superfine western and state $3.30@$3.65; common to good extra western and state $3.60@$4.00; good to choice do. $4.05@$4.50; southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $3.75@$4.50; good to choice do. $4.60@$6.00. Wheat ½@1c lower; very limited business; No. 3 spring 80; ungraded red 97@$1.08½. Corn receipts 31,675; a shade lower; moderately active; ungraded 45½@46¼; No. 3, 44½@45; closing at 46¼. Oats mixed western 29@31. Sugar steady; Cuba 6⅝@6⅝; centrifugal 7⅝; fair to good refining 6⅝@6⅝; prime 6⅝; refined quiet and steady. Molasses dull and nominal; New Orleans 25@36. Rice in fair demand and steady. Resin firm at $1.35@$1.40. Turpentine quiet at 28. Pork in buyers favor; very moderate trade; mess spot quoted at $7.25@$7.50. Cut Meats quiet; pickled bellies 5¼; do. shoulders 3¾; middles in buyers favor; long clear 4⅛; long and short clear 4.20; short clear quoted at 4⅜. Lard lower; less active; prime steam 5.87½@5.90. Freights firmer.

CHICAGO, December 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; fair demand for No. 2 red winter at 89@90; inactive and lower for No. 2 Chicago spring 82¼ cash; 82⅝ January; 83⅛ February; No. 3 Chicago spring 70½. Corn dull; cash 30⅛; January 31; February 31¼; May 35; rejected 28. Oats dull and nominal; cash 19½; 20 bid for January; February 20⅛. Pork in fair demand; cash $7.65; $7.65 bid for January; $7.75@$7.77½ February. Lard active but a shade lower; cash or January 5.52½; February 5.60. Bulk Meats easier; shoulders 2.65; clear rib sides 3.65; clear sides 3.80. Market closed: Wheat in good demand and a shade higher; December 82⅛@82⅛; January 82¼@82½; February 83⅜. Corn easier but unchanged. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard easier; January 5.50@5.52½; February 5.57.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—Flour in good demand and a shade higher; double extra fall $3.50@$3.65; treble extra fall $3.95@$4.10; family $4.25@$4.35. Wheat, No. 2 red fall 92⅝ cash; 92⅛ December; 92⅝@92⅝ January; No. 3 red fall 88½@88⅝; No. 2 spring 75 bid. Corn weaker and slow; No. 2 mixed 30⅛@30⅛ cash. Oats 21½@22. Whisky steady. Pork quiet; jobbing at $7.70. Lard dull; saleable at $5.42½. Bulk Meats quiet but rather easy; car lots loose shoulders 2.45@2.55; clear rib sides 3.50@3.60; clear sides 3.60@3.70. Bacon dull.

LOUISVILLE, December 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher; red 90; amber and white 93. Corn easier; white 35; mixed 33. Oats, white easier at 25; mixed firmer at 24. Pork easier at $8 00. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 6½; do. in kegs 7½. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 2⅝@2¾; clear rib sides 3⅝; clear sides 4. Bacon nominal. Sugar-cured Hams 8½.

BALTIMORE, December 20.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@$4.00; family $4.25@$4.75; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@$4.00; Rio brands $5.25@$5.50; Patapsco family $6.25. Wheat, southern firm; good demand for shipping; western active and higher; southern red 98@$1.04; amber $1.05@$1.08; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.06½; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1.05⅞@$1.05⅛; January $1.05⅞@$1.05⅞; February $1.07. Corn, southern weak and lower; western dull and heavy; southern white 40@45; yellow 40@44½.

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR"
JOHN KEELY
Has gone to immense trouble and expense in order to be able to lay before the public the LA... and CHEAPEST lot of HANDSOME,
USEFUL, SENSIBLE, CHRISTMAS PRESENT
Ever offered in the history of this city. READ THE APPENDED LIST:
SILKS, SILKS!
1,200 yards BLACK SILK, 65c per yard, worth 90c.
2,850 yards BLACK SILK, 75c to $1.00, worth 25c per yard more.
1,200 yards superb BLACK CASHMERE FINISH SILKS, of the famous Guinet brand, $1.25 ... —a great bargain. COLORED SILKS of every shade. CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS
NOTHING LIKE MY STOCK OF CLOAKS IN THE STATE!
NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!!
WILL ARRIVE ON MONDAY.
108 of the cheapest Cloaks in Georgia, from $5.00 each, down to the lowest price.
517 beautiful Cloaks, from $6.50 up to $12.00 each—perfect marvels.
74 of the choicest English Cloaks, imported AT STRICTLY HALF PRICE.
CLOAKS FOR EVERYBODY!!! CLOAKS FOR EVERYBODY!!!
Crochet Shawls
THE GREATEST MARVEL OF THIS SEASON!!
1,000 Elegant Crochet Shawls, just opened, 75c worth $2.75.
81 of the largest and finest Wool Shawls made, at $1.50 each, made of the very finest crewel.
Christmas "Bargain Counters!" Wonders
MARVELLOUS THINGS FOR THE MONEY!!
5,000 Needlework Initial Handkerchiefs, embracing every letter in the alphabet, hemstitched, a... each, well worth 75c—the finest goods made.
12,000 elegant Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, embroidered corners, 15c each, intended to have been at 35c each.
1,000 dozen Ladies' finest Fancy Wool and Cotton Hose, at half price—WONDERFULLY CH... GOODS.
250 dozen Ladies' Merino Underwear—a great bargain.
175 dozen Men's Merino Vests half their usual price.
198 dozen, job lot, Ladies' and Misses' Gloves HALF PRICE.
78 dozen Men's Linen Bosom Shirts, 50c each.
187 dozen of the best 75c Shirts in the United States.
203 dozen of the best $1.00 Shirts known to the trade.
170 dozen Men's Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties, half price.
In fact, the "Bargain Counters" will be THE FEATURE of the dry goods trade in Atlanta... week, if it is possible to make them so. They will be filled with Novelties, at extraordinary pric...
JOHN KEELY'S,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter Stre...
360 dec17...dtil dec25

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES!
GREAT SLAUGHTER
In the Remainder of our Entire Stock!
Our $5.50 Beaver Cloaks reduced to........$3.50.
Our $6.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to........$4.50.
Our $7.50 Beaver Cloaks reduced to........$6.00.
Our $9.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to........$7.00.
Our $10.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to........$8.00.
Our $11.00 and $12.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to........$9.00.
Our $15.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to........$12.00.
Our $16.00 and $18.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to........$13.50.
And all finer grades in still greater proportion.
Our $1.25 Gray Blankets reduced to........95 cents a pair.
Our $2.50 White Blankets reduced to........$1.75 a pair.
Our $4.00 White Blankets reduced to........$3.00 a pair.
Our $4 50 White Blankets reduced to........$3.25 a pair.
Our $6.00 White Blankets reduced to........$4.00 a pair.
Our $7.00 White Blankets reduced to........$5.00 a pair.
Big Bargains in finer grades.
Ladies' Under Vests reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents.
10,000 yards Dress Goods reduced 20 per cent. to 33 per cent. These are undoubtedly the cheapest goods ever offered or will be offered in this market.
Don't Fail to Look at Them.
Silks, Satins and Velvets at original Cost.
Have just received for the Coming Holidays
FULL LINES OF
Dolls, Jewelry Boxes, Glove Boxes, Candle Sticks, Japanese Card Holders, Silver-plated Bracelets, Fancy Soap and Handkerchief Boxes, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
We kindly ask the trading public to favor us with a visit to our well-known establishment.
Respectfully,
Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,
38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
000 dec15—dtf

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE!
VIA
Western and Atlantic Railroad.
On and after Sunday, December 1st, 1878, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.
THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.
Leaves Atlanta at........2:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at........10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at........3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at........1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at........9:40 p m
Arrives New York at........6:45 a m
THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.
Leaves New York at........10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at........7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at........12:55 noon
Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta
Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.
Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.
The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.
THE FAST MAIL TRAIN
also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH
Leaves Atlanta at........6:25 a m
which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH
Arrives at Atlanta........10:50 p m
making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.
THE ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)........4:35 p m
Arrives Atlanta " "........7:55 a m
Low Excursion and Emigrant Rates to all points in Texas.
Send for schedules.
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.
nov10 dtf

GEORGIA, MILTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, December Term, 1878. Whereas, E. J. & R. A. Camp, administrators de bonis non of Wm. Thomason, deceased, show that they have fully discharged their trust and pray for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

00 dec4...w4w W. H. NESBIT, Ordinary.

The World's Standard.


Seven Medals.
FAIRBANKS & CO., SCALE MANUFACTURers, received at the Paris Exhibition SEVEN MEDALS.
Their weighing-machines received TWICE AS MANY GOLD MEDALS as any other Scales.
MORE MEDALS OF ALL KINDS than any other Scales.
MORE MEDALS THAN WERE EVER AWARDED any other Exhibitor at any World's Fair.
Gold Medal at a HIGHER RATING than any other Scales.
THE ONLY MEDAL FOR PRECISION IN SCALES.
And was The Only Scale which was placed in the Palace of Industry at the Distribution of Awards, as a Trophy of American Skill and Mechanism.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 Broadway, New York.
For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
11 dec3...d3taw1m...tues wed fri

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS
of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, Fine Points 1-2-5-8-15 and Broad Points 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
190 oct8...d3m fri

J. K. S. CASE vs. SALLIE B. CASE. } Fuldton Superior Court, Fall Term, 1878.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT THE defendant, Sallie B. Case, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered, that service upon said defendant be perfected by publishing this order once a month for four months in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

HOKE SMITH,
Attorney for Petitioner.
A true extract from the minutes.
J. D. COLLINS,
351 nov19 dlam4m C. S. C.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to wit,

HAMPTON O. MARSH VS. JAMES J. SPEER.

I have levied upon as the property of James J. Speer, the following described property, viz: All those tracts or parcels of land known as lot No. 62, containing 202½ acres; 104¼ acres of lot No. 67, called "Lodge Place;" 46 acres in southeast corner of lot No. 63, all in lower Seventh District of Fayette county, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Tenants in possession notified in writing.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., December 9, 1878.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
193 dec10-dlaw5wtues United States Marshal.